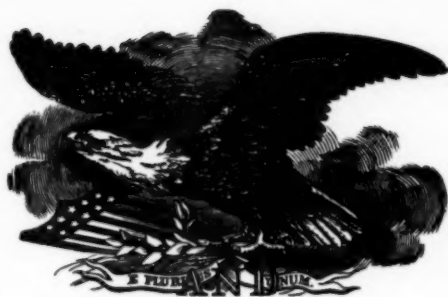


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This Week—

BY M. I. N. I.

A White House guest of the President, Bernard M. Baruch, who was chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War, told the press that the Army, the Navy, and their air forces, must be put in first class condition in order to escape the humiliating position England occupied in the recent negotiations with Hitler. The statement, of course, was inspired, although Mr. Baruch says to the contrary. Here is further confirmation of the President's purpose to provide the country with a formidable National Defense.

Gold medals symbolic of the Mackay Trophy, were pinned by Secretary Woodring upon the breasts of Captains Carl J. Crane and George V. Holloman for their landing device for aircraft. A deserved recognition of inventive genius and demonstration by test flights.

Despite rumors to the contrary, the Post Graduate School is to remain at the Naval Academy. The Navy Department so announces. This is as it should be.

One up for Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, USA-Ret. The Military Order of the World War adopted a resolution at its New Orleans Convention lauding his military record, this after publication of the General's views as to the domestic needs of the nation, and the censure thereof issued by the Secretary of War. Evidently the Order found no impropriety in the former's action.

By the courtesy of Col. David Sarnoff, Slg.-Res., President of the Radio Corporation of America, and the National Broadcasting Company, subsidiary, the Navy will listen on Navy day to a galaxy of its stars—the Chief of Operations, and the Commanders-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, and the Asiatic, Atlantic and European Squadrons. A marvelous opportunity for the nation to listen to the views of the top experts of the Sea Service.

When General Craig recalled Major Carnes Lee to serve as his aide, he set a precedent which the former Deputy Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Stanley D. Embick is observing. Assuming command of the 5th Corps Area, General Embick has announced as his aide, Capt. Joe D. Moss, CAC, who was with him in the same capacity when he commanded at Fort Monroe and later in the Philippines.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Edison said on September 11, that science had reduced the width of the Atlantic Ocean to that of an inland sea. On October 16, in another speech, he found the width of the two oceans to be that of a canal. At that speed, science is making progress!

Maj. Gen. C. R. Reynolds, Surgeon General, in administering the affairs of his office with his usual efficiency, during the past month has attended no less than

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Air defense exercises at Ft. Bragg, N. C. Upper left—one of the many camouflaged B-17 bombers which were included in the attacking force under command of Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad, AC, USA, (right). Lower—Brig. Gen. Fulton O. C. Gardner, USA, who commanded the defense of Ft. Bragg, and right, a camouflaged Anti-aircraft battery which before the covering was removed could not be distinguished from the genuine log cabins.

Forsees New Army Air Study

A restudy by a War Department board of the future needs of the Army Air Corps in correlation to those of other branches of the military and naval service, is looked for by Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, new Chief of Air Corps, prior to completion of the Baker Board program a year hence.

General Arnold said that next year's Air Corps procurement plans call for completion of the Baker Board program of 2,320 planes and that deliveries on planes ordered therein will be had by the end of the calendar year 1941. As aircraft procurement will then be on a replacement and development basis, it is obvious, the Air Corps chief said, that the War Department has and should give consideration to revising the program. Appointment of a board of Army officers to reconsider Baker Board strength is probable, he added, stressing that needs of other branches of the Service must be considered in the study.

"Aviation is a part of the National Defense machine," he declared, "and the balance should be maintained between the component parts of that machine based on their striking power, their costs, missions they have to perform and the time it takes to build them. This latter point is important, because some can be obtained quickly, while in the case of

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Name Atlantic Squadron's Staff

The Navy Department this week created a staff organization for the newly created and enlarged Atlantic Squadron.

As Chief of Staff of the new unit, the Navy chose Capt. Allan S. Farquhar, USN, assistant to the Chief of Naval Intelligence.

Other Atlantic Squadron staff officers named this week include Lt. George K. Carmichael, radio officer, Lt. William J. Marshall, engineer officer, Lt. David L. Nutter, aide and flag lieutenant and Lt. Elliot B. Strauss, aide and flag secretary. All of the above officers, with the exception of Captain Farquhar, occupied similar positions on the staff of Rear Adm. Alfred W. Johnson, Atlantic Squadron commander when he commanded the Training Detachment.

The New York will continue to be Admiral Johnson's flagship. He hoisted his flag as commander of the Atlantic Squadron on Oct. 10.

It was indicated at the Navy Department this week that the Squadron would be increased in size before the first of the year when the Memphis and the Milwaukee, the lone remaining cruisers with the Cruisers, Battle Force, which are now undergoing routine overhaul on the west coast, are tentatively scheduled to come to the east coast.

Numerous explanations have been of-

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Divergent Views on Pay May Delay Agreement

An agreement in the Interdepartmental Pay Board on revised pay tables for enlisted men and warrant officers of the Armed Services is expected within the next three weeks, which will open the way for the more controversial officer pay question.

Although the Board has not yet formally taken up the commissioned officer problem, informal discussion has brought out a divergence of view between the Army and Navy which will mean long sessions and possibly no agreement at all. The Navy insists that pay should be based entirely on rank, and should not include any allowances, particularly those which distinguish between an individual with and one without dependents. They contend that their system would thus base pay on actual worth to the government.

The Army, while agreeing that a man's worth to the Government should be the basic rule of compensation, contends that other factors than rank must be considered in attempting to reach a general approximation of this policy. Promotion runs alternately fast and slow, mostly the latter, in the Army, and a pay scale based partially on rank and partially on length of service, as at present, is fairer than one entirely based on rank, it is contended. Fundamentally, it is the difference in promotion systems which brings about the pay standard gulf between the two largest services, and as basic conditions are largely responsible for the variation in methods of promotion, it is probable that no system entirely satisfactory to the two can be devised.

The Interdepartmental Board did not meet this week and may not convene until week after next. However, representatives of the Army and Coast Guard have been studying the enlisted pay recommendations of the Navy Board headed by Rear Adm. Frank H. Sadler. The Coast Guard views have been reviewed by the Army and Navy and when the interservice group meets again it will probably have daily sessions until some conclusion is reached.

Relatively little difficulty is expected with the warrant officer problem. It is accepted that Army warrant officers are not on a comparable basis with those in the Navy and Coast Guard and the matter is chiefly one of reaching an agreement as to what increases are to be granted the warrant group of the two sea services. It had been suggested that an increase in allowances be granted Army warrant officers, but as this would upset allowances for other ranks and services, a pay increase will probably be recommended instead.

The Sadler board has been studying the questions of warrant officer and commissioned officer pay separately and may conclude with the Navy and Marine Corps warrant problem within the next two or three weeks. A meeting of the Navy Board was held on Thursday and it will again meet on Oct. 20 and Oct. 27. Thereafter the board may hold daily sessions. Although the enlisted problem was handled by a subcommittee of the Sadler Board, this procedure has been abandoned

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Editorial Opinion Divided on Woodring-Moseley Controversy

The statement issued by Maj. Gen. George V. H. Moseley upon the occasion of his retirement from the Army, and the subsequent public reprimand given the General by Secretary of War Harry Woodring has caused considerable editorial comment, which is about equally divided between support of General Moseley's right to publicly air his views and support of Secretary Woodring's criticism.

The Philadelphia, Pa., *Inquirer* writes: "However annoyed Secretary of War Woodring may have been at Major General Moseley's vigorous criticism on retiring from active service, of some of the administration's policies, he did not help matters by accusing the General of sour grapes for not having been appointed Army Chief of Staff. General Moseley came right back with the answer that he wasn't disappointed not to get the job to which General Malin Craig was named for the simple reason that he knew he was ineligible.

"The General is entitled, in America, to speak his mind. This gagging of Army officers smacks too much of Central Europe to be welcomed here."

"There is, however, one certainty in it," says the Baltimore, Md., *Sun*. "Mr. Woodring publicly accused General Moseley not only of bad taste, about which there may be some argument, he accused him also of 'pique' and went so far as to impute unworthy motives to his statement. Mr. Woodring said in so many words that General Moseley's statement was made 'because he was disappointed in his ambition to become chief of staff.' This imputation of a motive is grossly unfair and in the worst possible taste. How can Mr. Woodring know what motive inspired General Moseley to issue his statement? How can he know what went on in General Moseley's mind? He may have his opinions as other men have. But men of sensibility are always careful not to attack the good faith of their antagonists in the absence of definite proof. Mr. Woodring has given public proof that he lacks something needful to the proper conduct of his Cabinet office."

The Little Rock, Arkansas, *Gazette* comments: "Whether or not this distinguished soldier spoke out of turn in the statement he issued as he went on the retired list after 43 years of Army service he showed that he has a better economic understanding than

some of those civilians who are setting themselves up as America's economic prophets and seers and geniuses."

The Greenville, S. C., *News*, says, "For Secretary Woodring to suggest that a man who has come again into the status of a private citizen is 'flagrantly disloyal' because he has chosen to express himself freely concerning public policies as he sees them, is at bottom a repudiation of one of the basic principles of democracy.

"We think Secretary Woodring has made a hasty and ill-advised statement which, upon mature consideration, he will himself admit to have been out of order."

The Charlotte, N. C., *News*, writes, "Secretary of War Woodring is probably going to be roundly denounced by the bitter-end Roosevelt haters for having attacked Major General Moseley's 'right of free speech.' But the Secretary is entirely in order. Moseley is a soldier who has barged into a political argument and publicly assailed his superior officer, the commander-in-chief, of the Army. And that constitutes a grave breach of discipline and tradition. If Moseley were in Europe, he would already be facing summary courtmartial.

"A soldier has no right of public free speech. He cannot have under the terms of his employment. For it is his business, not to argue and deliberate, not to make decisions of national policy, but to take orders without question, to apply force when and where he is told to apply force.

"Nearly all the republics that have died, ancient and modern, as the founders of this republic in their time knew, have died at the hands of the soldier in politics."

"One cannot but feel," says the Washington, D. C., *Post*, "but that the wise policy which is designed to keep Army officers free from political entanglements should apply to retired officers, especially to men like General Moseley who have had long and distinguished careers in the service. Of course he has acquired confidential information that, consciously or unconsciously, has colored his political views. In giving free expression to his opinions for publication, he may, therefore, unwittingly betray secrets confided to him in the past. In any case there is grave risk of lowering the morale of the active officers who have been taught, as General Moseley approvingly says, that they owe 'unhesitating obedience to lawful authority.'"

Military Order Urges Service Pay Boost; Lauds Gen. Moseley

A resolution urging legislation "to correct the present pay situation for the officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to meet the present-day living costs" was adopted at the annual convention of the Military Order of the World War which closed in New Orleans Oct. 6.

The Order also adopted a resolution "commending the military record of Major General George Van Horn Moseley," whose recent statement criticizing administration policies drew such a sharp retort from the Secretary of War.

Col. Edward N. Wentworth, FA-Res., of Chicago, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Order succeeding Rear Adm. Reginald R. Belknap, USN-Ret., of New York, who completed a two-year term of office. Maj. Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr., FA-Res., was re-elected Adjutant General and Treasurer General in charge of the Headquarters office in Washington, D. C.

Other officers elected include Lt. Comdr. Charles A. Mills, of Miami, and Col. Charles C. Allen, Ret., of Philadelphia, as Vice Commanders-in-Chief.

The Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief are Lt. Col. Francis E. Drake, Paris, France; Lt. Col. Oscar E. Engler, Inf-Res., Omaha; Capt. Ben C. Hogue, EORL, Atlanta; Maj. Eustalis Waggaman, QM-Res., Annapolis; Lt. Comdr. Charles Hann, Jr., USNR, New York; Maj. Karl E. Burekhardt, Cincinnati; Col. Henry D. Lindsley, Dallas; Col. Frank G. Jonah, Engr.-Res., St. Louis.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, Res., was elected Judge Advocate General; Col. Joseph M. Heller, Med-Res., Surgeon General; Maj. Arlington A. McCallum, DCNG, Chaplain General; and Maj. Gist Blair, Historian General. All of Washington, D. C.

The General Staff, elected for the ensuing year, includes: Lt. Col. Sydney L. Smith, MI-Res., New York; Lt. Col. Fred B. Ryons, Engr.-Res., Hoadley, Va.; Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, USN-Ret., Atlanta; Capt. Valentine S. Doebler, Baltimore; Maj. Omar W. Clark, Washington, D. C.; Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, Ret., New York; Maj. Cameron H. Sanders, Cav-Res., Cincinnati; Capt. Joseph K. Carson, Portland, Oregon; Col. Herbert A. Gidney, Ord-Res., Pittsburgh; Lt. Col. Joseph G. Miller, Ret., St. Louis; Col. Charles F. H. Johnson, Res., New York; Maj. Emerson Richards, Atlantic City; and Mr. George E. Ijams, Jr., Hereditary Member, of Baltimore.

The organization adopted National Defense resolutions as follows:

A Regular Army of not less than 15,000 officers and 180,000 enlisted men; National Guard, 210,000; a Reserve Corps of 120,000 eligible officers; an enlisted Reserve Corps of 150,000; establishment of ROTC units in at least 100 qualified institutions; 50,000 trainees in the CMTC; support for the National Board for the promotion of rifle and pistol practice; modernization of arms equipment, including mechanization and motorization; improvement of coast defenses; opposing legislation to restrict the present law governing the establishment of Federal support for military training in civilian institutions of learning; expansion of military and naval bases in Alaska; minimum airplane strength of 4,000; naval strength equal to that established by the London Naval Treaty; replacement of Naval auxiliary tonnage; sufficient trained officer and enlisted personnel (regular and reserve) to maintain in full commission all vessels and aircraft of the authorized Navy; U. S. Marine Corps of sufficient strength to perform its normal functions; training for qualified personnel in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves; development of a modern U. S. Merchant Marine; establishment of elementary nautical schools and a national Merchant Marine Academy for training Merchant Marine personnel; selection by appointment to the present Merchant Marine School, or to the National Merchant Marine Academy from graduates of elementary nautical schools by competitive examinations; Americanize the U. S. Merchant Marine; condemning activities designed to overthrow our present constitutional form of Government; opposing Communism and other un-American camps in the activities of un-American Youth Movements in schools and colleges; opposing the spread of alien doctrines and the dissemination of subversive teachings in "some churches and misinformed groups"; to place on each individual American the urgency for a full realization for his personal responsibility for the preservation of our present American form of government; condemning employment of men and women in Federal, state, county, or municipal offices who are not ready to defend the Constitution of both the State and the Nation against enemies foreign and domestic; commending the Federal Government on its procurement and educational program fostering experimental research improvement and development of munitions of war in private industry in order that it may be available in time of national emergency; commending the program of elimination of aliens in Federal employ; lending aid and encouragement to the Disabled American Veterans; and commending the establishment of Naval ROTC units in qualified universities.

Both Admiral Belknap and Adjutant General Bettelheim, in their annual reports, showed increases in membership and chapter activities. The Convention received with enthusiasm the reports on the growth of Army and Navy Day celebrations throughout the country, and the Massing of the Colors Services, which

brings together the church, veteran, and patriotic organizations.

Senator John H. Overton was the principal speaker at the annual banquet. Other speakers included Maj. Gen. Thomas Q. Ashburn; Brig. Gen. F. L. Martin; Capt. Walden Almsworth, USN; Rear Adm. Reginald R. Belknap, USN-Ret.; Lt. Lewis J. Murphy, National Vice Commander of the Disabled American Veterans; and Dr. Joseph I. Menendez, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Reports from Reserve Chaplains

For the first time since the inception of the Civilian Conservation Corps, accurate data is being gathered as to religious activities in the five-year-old organization. Just as the Regular Army and its Reserve Officers administer the CCC camps and tend to the material welfare of the 300,000 enrollees, so the Army Chaplain Corps and its Reserve is charged with their spiritual welfare. However, heretofore only very inadequate and sketchy reports as the activities of the 180 Reserve Chaplains on duty with the CCC have been received by the Office of the Chief of Chaplains in the War Department. With some chaplains assigned 16 or 17 camps, it has been impossible for them to adequately perform their work without assistance and a plan whereby the services of local clergymen were enlisted was devised. Some of these were on a purely voluntary basis, while others acted under a contractual arrangement. No records have been kept as to the voluntary clergy, and few other than by the financial agencies of the Government as to the contract chaplains. Chief of Chaplains Arnold, however, has arranged that the 180 Reserve Chaplains shall furnish his office with monthly reports as to their own activities—religious, pastoral, educational, and recreational—including lists of all contract chaplains and volunteer clergy, and attendance figures for services held by the latter as well as by themselves. The first of these reports are now being received at the War Department, and within a few months it is expected that an accurate picture will be available as to what is being done in a religious way in the great rehabilitation project that is the CCC.

Brig. Gen. C. E. Black, The Adjutant General of Illinois, refers to the Army and Navy Journal's 75th Anniversary Number as a "masterpiece." You, too, can have this masterpiece of Defense literature in your library. Order today!

National Guard Motor Vehicles

The National Guard Bureau has requested the General Staff to authorize the motorization of all service companies of infantry regiments, Maj. Gen. Albert Blanding, chief of the bureau reported to the recent National Guard Association meeting. General Blanding stressed that these service companies still have horse equipment, and asserted that there is no possibility of this equipment ever being used.

"So far," General Blanding reported to the Association, "the permission to motorize these companies has not been granted."

Through the fiscal year 1938 there were on hand in the National Guard 9,050 motor vehicles, exclusive of scout cars and tanks, and subject to unreported casualties. The types are as follows:

Truck, S. L.	38
Truck, Cl. B, 3-ton	121
Tank Carrier	8
Station Wagon	1,945
Truck, 3-ton, 6 x 6	228
Truck, 1½-ton, 4 x 2	4,806
Truck, 1½-ton, D.B.	37
Truck, 1½-ton, 4 x 4	499
Truck, 2½-ton, 4 x 2	500
Truck, 7½-ton, 6 x 6	81
Ambulances	336
Motorcycles	56
Truck, tel. maint.	2
Command Car	7
Sig. Comm. Truck, A.C., 4 x 2, 1½	19

There are now under procurement, and in addition to the 9,050 above:

- 27 Searchlight trucks, complete with searchlights. These are intended primarily for the 10 mobile regiments of antiaircraft coast artillery.
- 19 Signal communication trucks, one for each observation squadron.
- 151 Station wagons for quartermaster, medical and engineer regiments, delivered in September, 1938.
- 318 2½-ton, 4 x 2 trucks, for quartermaster, medical and engineer regiments, for delivery in October, 1938.
- There are likewise under procurement seven command cars. These command cars are station wagons, radio equipped, for use by headquarters troop, cavalry regiments, and Headquarters Troop, 52nd Cavalry Brigade, all in the First Army area.

Department Ordnance Officer

Lt. Col. Herbert O'Leary, OD, has been announced as Department Ordnance Officer, Panama Canal Department, vice Col. Richard H. Somers, OD, relieved.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week—

Navy Board Finishes Enlisted Pay Study, Give Findings to Interdepartmental Board; Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall Speaks at Air Corps Tactical School; Navy Plans Medals for Non-Naval Panay Survivors; Far Eastern Military Situation; Reserve Association Officials to Meet Here to Plan Inactive Duty Bill; Text of American Legion National Defense Report; Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord's Observations on Pacific Problems; Status of Promotion of Army Non-Commissioned Officers?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot get this vital information from any other source.

Funds for Defense Power Survey

Harold Ickes, Public Works Administrator this week allotted \$200,000 to finance the National Defense power study being conducted under the chairmanship of Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson.

The National Defense Power Committee, recently appointed by the President, is now conferring with representatives of the electric utility companies which serve strategic industrial centers with a view to determining what those companies are in a position to accomplish in order to meet any national defense demand which might be made within their areas.

Also during these conferences, which are being held it was announced, "in accordance with the President's directions," the question will be taken up of removing any "bottlenecks" that have been found to exist. The committee terms as "bottlenecks" those areas which would have no means of drawing power from nearby cities or towns if their own power supply should be put out of action. In such cases, the committee feels that there should be ample intercommunicating lines to take care of emergencies which might arise in war or even through disasters in peace time.

Nothing has been made public as to the method to be followed in financing any additional power sources or intercommunicating lines. Press articles emanating from Hyde Park this week reflected the President's impatience with "name calling" and his belief that if business and government would get together and talk things over there would be business peace and prosperity. It is quite likely that the President's power committee may be planning to follow this method with the privately owned power companies concerned in its strategic centers and that it may work out a system of government loans to the firms to enable them to finance the new construction necessary under a program of expansion for national defense needs. The presence of Thomas Corcoran, of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, lends credence to this assumption.

All members of the Committee were present when the group met Sept. 27, including Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, Chairman; Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of Navy; Frederick Delano, Chairman of the National Resources Committee; Basil Manly, representing the Federal Power Commission; Harold L. Ickes, Administrator of Public Works and William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In addition there were present in an advisory capacity Col. James H. Burns, Col. Harry K. Rutherford and Capt. William R. Winslow, War Department; Comdr. K. B. Bragg, Navy Department; Thomas Corcoran, Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Thomas R. Tate, Federal Power Commission, and Dr. R. J. Watkins, National Resources Committee.

Conferences are also being held with the manufacturers of generators, boilers, condensers and other electric equipment to check up on their ability to produce facilities for bringing power production

President Reveals Restudy of Defense Needs; To Make Recommendations to Congress in January

President Roosevelt yesterday announced that he has undertaken a thorough survey of American National Defense needs and is delaying discussion of the next year's budget outlook as the study may result in increased Army and Navy estimates.

The chief executive revealed that he had launched a study, involving a complete reexamination of the National Defense picture, a year ago as the result of information coming to him from abroad. Developments within the past month have accelerated the study, he said. Questioned as to whether the information coming to him involved technical military matters or international political eventualities, he said that he had technical matters in mind although the events play a part in the situation.

He is working with a view to meeting our needs under new world conditions, he stated.

Because he wishes to round out the entire study before setting it forth to the public, Mr. Roosevelt said that he does not want to touch on specific details or individual items. He said that the study was undertaken from the broad view of National Defense and embraced aircraft and the standardization of the production of war materials. Asked if this meant standardization of aircraft production, he answered, "Why not," observing that such is being done abroad. The aid of all sorts of experts is being enlisted in completing the study, he said.

It was stated that the defense review would be ready by January 3, 1939, for presentation to Congress in the annual budget message.

The pronouncement was the second one on National Defense given this week by the President, for on Tuesday he had said at his press conference that the present naval building plans would necessitate an increase of \$150,000,000 in expenditures for that service next year. At that time he also indicated that a similar increase in outlays for the military establishment may be expected. He had been asked whether the state of world conditions might force us to increase our defense and he replied that he thought increases inevitable.

Between that first conference and the one yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt had as his guest at dinner Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, world war chairman of the War Industries Board, who recently returned from a three-months' tour abroad.

Baruch Urges Defense

Following his visit to the White House and another conference with Assistant

up to national defense requirements.

The Committee also directed that the studies with reference to the interconnections necessary to insure continuity of service in such industrial areas should be pressed forward as rapidly as possible.

Ft. Bragg Maneuvers

Air forces and antiaircraft weapons and tactics were given a thorough workout at Ft. Bragg, N. C., this week, with a large number of newsmen present to send dispatches back informing the public of the efforts being made by their Army to prepare proper defenses against air attack.

Much that was spectacular regarding "air raids," "successful" and "unsuccessful" attacks, and the "black out" went out to the public, but the greatest publicity value was to assure the citizenry that the service is bending every effort to learn the possibilities of air attack under various conditions and the best methods of protection against such raids. There are high hopes, however, that lessons of genuine military value will result from the exercises and the subsequent close study of the reports to be drawn up on them.

Preliminary reports attest to the efficacy of the civilian manned warning net. Monday morning civilians and Coast Guard personnel watched for, and spotted, planes of the GHQ Air Force bent on attack. Searchlights, and antiaircraft guns went into action as did defending planes.

Secretary of War Louis Johnson, Mr. Baruch declared that the time has come when the American public should realize that England and France were forced into a humiliating peace at Munich and that if we are to avoid being placed in the same predicament and intend to preserve our form of government we must begin to arm against any eventuality.

The armament of the United States must begin at once, Mr. Baruch said, regardless of cost, for the totalitarian governments are looking toward the Americas for the expansion of their markets and a foothold for their power.

Everyone in the world, except the American people themselves, know that the United States is pitifully weak, the veteran war industries expert declared. Except for our navy, our defenses are in a desperate fix, he declared. It is proper to build our navy and we must continue to do so, he asserted, but we must not neglect the army, the airforce and industrial preparedness. Our air program must be greatly expanded, as must the rearmament program for the Army, he declared. Airports must be built and industry made ready for quantity production.

"The Army knows what it needs and wants in aircraft and weapons," Mr. Baruch declared, "but it is afraid to come out and tell it," adding that the reason for the War Department's reticence was the restrictions placed on them by budgetary procedure.

Service Pay Increase

"We should consider our enlisted forces, to see if their pay is adequate and increase it if necessary," he said. "We should examine their living conditions, their quarters and other matters affecting their contentment. Other armies are doing this and if we want to keep abreast of the times we must do so also."

"We haven't the air force we should have," Mr. Baruch declared, "neither do we have a quantity production plant in the country comparable with those in Germany. German industry can be stepped up to produce 20,000 planes a year. We do not need equality in numbers of aircraft but we need more than we have got and we need absolutely the best."

"German and Italian planes ply regularly to and from South America, carrying trade and the totalitarian ideology. If we intend to hold this last vestige of free government for ourselves we must be ready to back up our word when we decide to speak out."

Another day pursuit planes intercepted and attacked nine flying fortresses in the course of a bombing raid on the airdrome at Ft. Bragg. Most of this "action" took place at high altitudes with pilots using oxygen equipment.

Later in the week, 58 North Carolina towns were "Blacked Out" for 47 minutes as a passive defense against aerial attack. An area of more than 15,000 square miles was involved. Street lights, electric signs, auto headlights, etc., were extinguished so as to obliterate all landmarks to guide the enemy bombers. Preliminary reports credited this test with considerable success.

There were "successes", too, by the attacking bombers, and later reports will compute the amount of "damage" wrought by the invaders and the relative success of the defenders efforts.

General Lynch to Inspect

Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, Chief of Infantry, will leave Monday night on an inspection trip of Army posts in the Northwest.

Traveling by train, he will first visit Ft. Snelling, Minn., arriving Oct. 20. His next stop will be Ft. Lincoln, Nebr., where he will arrive, Oct. 24. Moving on to Ft. Missoula, Mont., the following day, he will go to Ft. Wright, Wash., Oct. 26, Ft. Lewis, Wash., Oct. 28, and Vancouver Barracks, Oct. 29. He will return to Washington about Nov. 7.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Maj. Gen. Walter S. Grant, USA, upon his promotion to that rank and assignment to command the Philippine Division.

Rear Adm. Alfred W. Johnson, USN, who is slated to command the expanded Atlantic Squadron.

Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, USMC, upon his selection to be a permanent major general.

Battleship Bids Delayed

The Navy Department announced this week that the date for opening bids for the construction of Battleships Nos. 58, 59, and 60, is extended from October 19, 1938, to Wednesday, November 2, 1938, subject to all other conditions contained in the Navy Department's Invitation for Bids of July 14, 1938. The extension was granted in order to permit bidders to complete their estimates.

This Week

(Continued from First Page)

five important medical conventions and meetings.

Here is horse sense: Speaking at the 50th Anniversary of Georgia Tech, Rear Adm. William H. Allen, Commandant of the Charleston navy yard, said in advocacy of spending WPA and PWA money on the Navy: "You send men out to rake leaves, and what happens? More leaves fall, and you have to do it over again. You send men out to build a battleship, and you've got something that will last you twenty years." True, but what will Secretary Ickes and Relief Director Hopkins think of this comment!

The Russians do not seem to like Lindy. I gather that from their expressions on the revelations of their air forces he is alleged to have made in London.

A.E.F. 20 YEARS AGO

THE German retrogression has become more widespread. Abandoning Lille, Laon and La Fere, preparing, as observers judged, to abandon Douai and the Flemish coast, driven in hard fighting from Roulers and the upper Lys river, the Germans bent their energies during the entire week to escaping the embrace of Foch's armies. Only on the line between Lens and Cambrai, in the western area, and that of the upper Aisne, the Argonne and the Meuse, in the more easterly area, did they offer any really stable defense. Moving back between these two points of resistance they yielded the Oise-Aisne area with its strongholds and base without notable resistance.

The French and British on sixty miles of front from Cambrai to the Aisne, near Rethel, moved forward among the areas of machine gun ambushes, seeking vainly to regain contact with the enemy's main forces. These forces, however, made a fairly clean getaway, as the failure of the Allied reports to mention heavy captures of prisoners in this area plainly indicated. On the banks of the Meuse, the Aire and the upper Aisne it was a different story. An order of General von der Marwitz, chief of the German Fifth Army, published in American newspapers reminded the troops on the Verdun front that the safety of the German forces farther west depended on the firm tenure of the positions barring the way down the Meuse. The enemy had behind him a tenable line, following the contour presented by the locations of the towns of Ghent, Tournai, Valenciennes, Maubeuge, Mezieres and Metz. To the middle part of this line, between Maubeuge and Mezieres, he is now retreating.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Foresees New Air Study

(Continued from First Page)

ships and aircraft it takes several years." Future development of the Air Corps should be along the lines of the present organization, General Arnold indicated.

"The GHQ Air Force set up," he stated, "is very sound. It has enabled all tactical units to be united under one head for tactics and training and very marked improvements have resulted. The Force is a very highly efficient outfit measured by any standards."

"Separation from the Army?" he replied, when this old proposal was mentioned. "Talk of separation is dying out, isn't it. At one time every one was talking National Defense Department, but no longer. The GHQ Air Force has given us an independent striking force within the Army."

The present system of advanced rank for officers of the Air Corps, General Arnold termed a "very good expedient" and said he had no intention of recommending any change. In about six to ten years, he added, the "expedient" should no longer be necessary as the Corps then will have sufficient ranking officers for its needs. As to the principal officer personnel problem of the Army as a whole—the blocking up of the field grades—the Air Corps head expressed hope that the present General Staff study would find a solution.

"It's quite a problem," he declared. "Selection has advantages. If it is possible to get some modified selection system it will be a good thing as far as efficiency is concerned. On the other hand, selection has so many disadvantages. In the higher grades, officers are for the most part capable and efficient. They have passed through a weeding out process. Any system of selection would require passing over good men. The same thing is true as to age-in-grade retirement. It has its advantages and disadvantages. Some sort of a solution of the problem, however, must be made."

General Arnold said that in taking over his new office, he intended to "try to carry on the same program that General Westover had adopted for securing airplanes with improved performance and turning out personnel from our schools to meet the War Department program approved by the Secretary of War for 2,320 planes."

The problem of obtaining planes of improved performance is a difficult one, he stated, inasmuch as it is not one of procuring aircraft which are better than today's planes, but as it takes two years to obtain new craft, it is a question of developing planes which are better than those of two years from now. While the United States has until recently led in military aircraft, he said, foreign nations have now reached a point where they tend to be superior. Our present experimental planes, however, he added, give promise of putting us back on an even basis.

For the present, General Arnold said, the Air Corps will procure no more bombers of the "super flying-fortress" type, concentrating instead on bombers from 18,000 to 40,000 pounds. We need, he said, two types of bombers—light, fast craft

for use with ground troops, and heavy four engine planes for more distant missions, such as strategic objectives and reinforcing garrisons in Hawaii and Panama, and also Alaska, "if, and when, we establish bases there."

While commercial aircraft and to some extent military aircraft will tend toward larger size, the Air Corps chief said that as far as military planes are concerned, the trend will not be as fast "as some people say." The 60,000 pound super flying fortress, he declared, has "bugs" in it which must be corrected and because of the large sums of money involved in the development and procurement of planes of this size, the Air Corps intends to go forward slowly.

Questioned as to the Army's lighter-than-air program, General Arnold said that the Air Corps was pushing its development of the motorized balloon, but that as to rigid airships, the performance of airplanes now approached so closely that of dirigibles in characteristics in which the latter are superior that they would have little place in the Army's plans. He declined to express an opinion as to the military practicability of large dirigibles in the Navy.

D. C. Medical Officers Meet

The October meeting of the Medical Department officers residing in Washington and vicinity will be held at the Sternberg Auditorium (Center wing, School Building), Army Medical Center, at 8:00 P. M., Monday, Oct. 24, 1938. This change from the customary date (the third Monday in each month) is for this meeting only.

Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, The Surgeon General, USA, will speak on "Recent Legislation Affecting the Medical Department of the Army." Col. Joseph F. Siler, Director, Army Medical School, will make a "Progress Report of Research Work on Typhoid Vaccine."

Commissioned officers (active, reserve and retired) and physicians of the Medical Services of the Army, Navy, U. S. Public Health Service, and Veterans' Administration, residing in Washington or vicinity, are cordially invited. Reserve officers of the Army who attend and register will be credited with two hours toward the 200 hours required for reappointment.

Mass for Cardinal Hayes

Reverently remembering the death of their beloved Bishop Ordinary of the Army and Navy, Patrick Cardinal Hayes, who died Sunday, Sept. 4, 1938, Catholics and other personnel of Fort Benning gathered in the post chapel Saturday morning, Oct. 8, when the Most Reverend Gerald P. O'Hara, D.D., Bishop of Savannah-Atlanta Diocese, Georgia, offered up a solemn Pontifical Mass in commemoration of the thirtieth day of the death of the late Cardinal.

The services were attended by Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton, Commandant of the Infantry School, and numerous officers and enlisted men of the garrison. Others attending were the Trinitarian Sisters from Phenix City and Holy Trin-

ity, Alabama, and the Sisters of Mercy from St. Joseph's Academy, Columbus, Georgia.

General Tracy to Retire

War Department orders this week announced the retirement on October 31, 1938 of Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Tracy, commander of the Ninth Coast Artillery District, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. General Tracy will attain the statutory retirement age of 64 years in October.

General Tracy was born in Washington, D. C., in October, 1874. Graduating from the United States Military Academy in 1896 he saw service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, 1898-99, and in the Philippine Islands, 1901-02, during the Insurrection. He served several tours in Washington, D. C., prior to the World War, including an assignment as Assistant to the Chief of Artillery in 1905; a four year detail on the General Staff, 1907-11; and a detail in the Office of The Adjutant General, 1914-18.

During the latter part of 1918 General Tracy organized, trained for service, and demobilized the 36th Regiment of Coast Artillery at Camp Eustis, Virginia.

General Tracy's assignments since the World War have included student officer at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., 1919-20 and at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, 1920-21; Chief of Staff of the Panama Canal Division, 1922-24; command of the 39th Coast Artillery Brigade (Railway Artillery) at Ft. Eustis, Virginia, 1927-28; Chief of Staff of the Philippine Division and later of the Philippine Department, 1928-30; Assistant Commandant of the Army War College, 1930-31; member of the War Department General Staff, 1931-32; Commandant of the Coast Artillery School and commander of the 3d Coast Artillery District, Ft. Monroe, Va., 1932-36. He has commanded the 9th Coast Artillery District since November, 1936.

Army Transport Sailings

St. Mihiel—Arrives San Francisco Oct. 24, leaves Nov. 1; arrives Honolulu Nov. 7, leaves Nov. 12; arrives San Francisco Nov. 19, leaves Nov. 29; arrives Panama Dec. 9, leaves Dec. 10; arrives New York Dec. 16, leaves Dec. 28; arrives Charleston Dec. 30, leaves Dec. 30; arrives Panama Jan. 4, leaves Jan. 6; arrives San Francisco Jan. 16, leaves Jan. 21; arrives Honolulu Jan. 27.

Chateau Thierry—Leaves New York Nov. 9; arrives Charleston Nov. 11, leaves Nov. 11; arrives San Juan Nov. 15, leaves Nov. 15; arrives Panama Nov. 18, leaves Nov. 23; arrives Charleston Nov. 28, leaves Nov. 28; arrives New York Nov. 30, leaves Dec. 21; arrives Charleston Dec. 23, leaves Dec. 23; arrives Panama Dec. 28, leaves Jan. 3; arrives New York Jan. 9.

Republic Leaves San Francisco Oct. 18; arrives Panama Oct. 28, leaves Oct. 29; arrives New York Nov. 4, leaves Nov. 15; arrives Panama Nov. 21, leaves Nov. 23; arrives San Francisco Dec. 3, leaves Dec. 9; arrives Honolulu Dec. 16, leaves Dec. 21; arrives San Francisco Dec. 28, leaves Jan. 6; arrives Panama Jan. 16, leaves Jan. 18; arrives New York, Jan. 24.

Grant—Arrives Guam Oct. 18, leaves Oct. 18; arrives Manila Oct. 24, leaves Oct. 31; arrives Honolulu Nov. 14, leaves Nov. 15; arrives San Francisco Nov. 21.

Ludington—Leaves San Francisco Oct. 15; arrives Panama Oct. 29, leaves Nov. 1; arrives New York Nov. 9, leaves Nov. 26; arrives Panama Dec. 7, leaves Dec. 10; arrives San Francisco Dec. 23, leaves Jan. 2; arrives Honolulu Jan. 15, leaves Jan. 22.

Melges—Leaves Honolulu Oct. 17; arrives Manila Nov. 3, leaves Nov. 14; arrives San Francisco Dec. 8, leaves Dec. 29; arrives Honolulu Nov. 5, leaves Nov. 14; arrives San Francisco Dec. 8, leaves Dec. 29; arrives Honolulu Jan. 8, leaves Jan. 10; arrives Manila Jan. 29.

*Stops at San Diego, Calif.

Presentation of Mackay Trophy

The presentation ceremony for the Mackay Trophy for 1937 took place in the office of Secretary of War Woodring, Friday, Oct. 14, 1938, at which time he presented to Captains Carl J. Crane and George V. Holloman gold medals, emblematic of this trophy, which bear the following inscription:

1937
Captain Carl J. Crane, Air Corps
Captain George V. Holloman, Air Corps
For development and demonstration of the original automatic landing device for aircraft.

This automatic landing system was designed by Captain Crane, Director of the Instrument and Navigation Laboratory at Wright Field and, working with Captain Holloman, he conducted practically all of the flight tests which brought to a successful conclusion the automatic landing system. The various units of automatic control were designed by these officers, Mr. Raymond K. Stout, project engineer at the Air Corps Materiel Division, Wright Field, Ohio, and Mr. C. D. Barbusco, of the Signal Corps Aircraft Radio Laboratory, which laboratory assisted materially in the design and construction of various units entering into the automatic landing system.

Lends Autos to Post Office

In accordance with the practice of past years, the War Department will cooperate with the Post Office Department by lending motor vehicles of the Regular Army, National Guard and CCC to post masters for the transportation of Christmas mail, season of 1938.

All motor vehicles deemed available will be placed at the disposal of the Post Office Department.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Maj. Robert F. Bradish, Maj. Harry F. Thompson, Maj. Frederick H. Black, Capt. James M. Young, Capt. George F. Peer, 1st Lt. Michael M. Irvine, 1st Lt. Sam C. Russell, 1st Lt. George J. Matt and 2nd Lt. William T. Weissinger, 111, joined the Association and four members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

AIRCRAFT DESIGN COMPETITIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office of the Contracting Officer, Air Corps, Materiel Division, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, August 23, 1938. To: Airplane Designers and Manufacturers.—The War Department invites the submission in competition by sealed communications of new designs covering Short Range Liaison Observation Airplane with statement of price for which any such design in whole or in part will be sold to the Government. Communications containing designs and prices therefor must be submitted to the Contracting Officer, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, not later than February 23, 1939; no communications received after 1:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, on said date shall be considered. Winner or winners of this competition will be determined as provided in the Act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 788). The Government will require not to exceed fifty (50) of the type of airplane referred to and will reserve the right to contract with a winner of the design competition for the construction of said airplanes in the event that said winner is qualified to manufacture same. A copy of the circular proposal covering this design competition and containing instructions in regard thereto will be furnished upon application therefor to the Contracting Officer, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

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Urges Redistribution of Reserves

Col. Stephen A. Park, jr., Inf.-Res., USA, President of the Reserve Officers' Association, in Washington this week on the last leg of a 12,000-mile aerial tour of ROA and Regular Army activities throughout the country, said that an outstanding problem to be met by the Organized Reserves is the over supply of Reserve Officers in some of the Arms, and the under supply of Reserve Officers in other Arms.

Colonel Park declared that the country is faced with a dearth of trained Reserve Officers in the event of national emergency, unless the problem of over supply of Reserve Officers in some branches and the under supply in others is alleviated. This problem, said Colonel Park, leads directly back to the source of Reserve Officer supply, the schools and colleges having Reserve Officer Training Corps units. Lack of facilities to train Reserve Officers in some branches has caused over-supply in others and unless training facilities are greatly expanded or a comprehensive nation-wide study is instituted to regulate the flow of Reserve Officers into the varying branches, qualified Reserve Officers to fill out the table of organization will be lacking. There are instances said Colonel Park, in some states, where the Infantry Reserve is over officered nearly three to one beyond the requirements of the table of organization. There is a corresponding problem in several branches notably the Coast Artillery Reserve, where the situation is exactly the opposite and there is a shortage of officers.

Striking the keynote of his aerial tour, Colonel Park emphasized the duty owed by Departmental Commanders of the ROA both to the Government and to the Association and said that the results obtained in the various Departments are in a direct ratio to the amount of interest evidenced by the Department officials. He urged that all Department Commanders give undivided attention to the problems that confront them and that these commanders take every available opportunity to insure close cooperation with Regular Army facilities in their respective departments.

Colonel Park deplored the lack of adequate training facilities prevalent in some areas, but urged that every advantage be taken of existing training areas. One of the crying needs, said Colonel Park, is the assignment of more officers and men of the Regular Army to duty with the Organized Reserves. Pointing out that in several states only one officer is assigned this duty, he said that it is a "physical impossibility" for the officers thus assigned to completely cover their work.

Returning to the personnel problems of the Organized Reserves, Colonel Park was outspoken in his disapproval of the present policy of promoting and retaining ROTC graduates who take little or no interest in the responsibilities of their reserve commissions.

On the whole, said Colonel Park, he has found conditions in the Departments of the ROA very good, with Regular Army personnel evidencing a very real and marked interest in the problems of the Reserve.

Regarding the Association's move to obtain inactive duty reimbursement, he said that the plane has been met with enthusiastic approval of Reserve Officers in all departments.

Colonel Park arrived in Washington last week and on Sunday Oct. 9 met with several members of the national officers and executive council of the ROA. On Monday, he went to Roanoke, Va., to attend a general meeting. Among those present were Rep. Clifton A. Woodrum, of Virginia, Col. Ellery Farmer, Lt. Col. William C. Fisher, Lt. Col. James Butler and Col. S. Hopper. On Tuesday, Colonel Park attended a meeting of the chapter and department officers of the District of Columbia. On Wednesday, he went to Baltimore for a meeting of the 3rd Corps Area Reserve Officers' Association Council. He also called on General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army. On Thursday he attended the Quarterly Meeting of the Department of Maryland ROA in Baltimore, and also called on the



COL. STEPHEN A. PARK, INF.-RES., national president of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, who was in Washington this week as he neared the end of a nation-wide tour of Reserve activities. The photo was taken at the site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on San Francisco Bay.

Commanding General of the 3rd Corps Area.

Yesterday, he attended two meetings in Philadelphia, one of department officials and unit commanders and the other a general meeting. Today, Colonel Park will call upon the Commanding General of the 2nd Corps Area at Governors Island, N. Y., followed by a luncheon at the Officers' Club and a tour of the World's Fair site.

On Monday, Oct. 17, he will pay a call to Mayor LaGuardia of New York City. Tuesday will be the occasion of a call at the Organized Reserve Headquarters at Newark, N. J., and a conference with the New Jersey Department Council.

On Thursday, Oct. 20, he will visit the Commanding General of the 1st Corps Area at Boston, following which he will go to Durham, N. H., to review the ROTC of the University of New Hampshire.

Friday will find Colonel Park in Providence, R. I. in the morning, where he will meet with Rhode Island members of the ROA, and in the evening he will return to Boston to attend the meeting of the Massachusetts Department Council. On Saturday he will attend the Yale-Michigan football game, followed by a meeting with the Connecticut Department Council.

Naval Reservists to Pensacola

The following aviation cadets, Naval Reserve, have been appointed for flight training at Pensacola:

Boston, Mass.—Paul Gorman Farley, Garth Delmain Gilmore, Ripley Ogden Jones, Robert Freeman Rogers.

New York, N. Y.—Joseph Frederick Aloysius Durkin, Louis Julius Tanassy, Robert James Van Santen.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Larry Leland Booda.

Washington, D. C.—William Camille Magill, Edward Emanuel Sack, William Stone Woolen.

Miami, Fla.—Herbert Stanton Brown, Jr., Walter Claybourne Dillard, Lynn Alva Hurst, Noel Waymon McDaniel, Lewis Thomas Woodard, Jay Bradford Yakeley, Jr.

Detroit, Mich.—Alexander Blair Dunsenbury, Charles Delos Huston.

Chicago, Ill.—Merrill Maurice Blades, Robert Boone Buchan, Anselm Benedict Harrison.

Minneapolis, Minn.—James Moore Brandt, Ronald William Hoel, Richard Henry Hogan.

St. Louis, Mo.—Frank Porter Blakemore, Francis James Grisko.

Kansas City, Kans.—Delbert Hubert Barker, Elbert Scott McCuskey.

Long Beach, Calif.—David Lee Soper, William Richard Leonard, Jr., James Holmes Moore.

Oakland, Calif.—Hugh James Forrest, James Hunter Reniers, Jr., John Francis Sutherland.

Seattle, Wash.—Jack Russell Egan, Leroy William James Keith, Laurence James Perret.

Regular Commissions to Reservists

Appointment of two additional officers in the Regular Army from the officers reserve corps has been announced. Capt. Joseph Calvin Sides, Ch.-Res., was appointed a chaplain (first lieutenant) in the Regular Army with rank from Oct. 1, 1938. He has been assigned Ft. Brown, Tex. 1st Lt. Robert James Brown, Vet.-Res., has been appointed a first lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps, Regular Army, from Oct. 1, and has been assigned to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

"The valuable information it contains will contribute much to the historical records of the services and will be of worth in the education of the general public as to the value of the Army and the Navy to the nation," writes Brig. Gen. A. B. Warfield, Assistant Quartermaster General, regarding the 75th Anniversary Number of the Army and Navy Journal.

Gen. Naylor Addresses Reserves

Brig. Gen. William K. Naylor, USA, commanding Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., addressed Reserve officers of the medical corps in Cleveland Oct. 7. The officers were attending a 14-day inactive duty period.

Oct. 12, General Naylor addressed a meeting of Reserve officers of the Lexington military district. Oct. 15 he is scheduled to address a contact camp at Fort Hayes.

Reserve Officers to Ft. Thomas

Cincinnati Reserve officers will hold a contact camp at Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 22 and 23.

Pistol marksmanship and pistol firing will take place on Licking River range Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. A CPX will be held Saturday afternoon and evening and Sunday morning at Fort Thomas.



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new bottle. Adopted
Sept. 6, 1938

THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Lay Cornerstone for Museum

United States Naval Academy
Annapolis, Maryland
The Museum

12 October, 1938.

Editor,
Army and Navy Journal.
Dear Sir:

A copy of the October 8th Army and Navy Journal was placed in the sealed copper container that is now within the corner stone, and there is no objection to your publishing this fact should you care to do so.

Very sincerely yours,
H. A. Baldrige,
Captain, U. S. Navy (Ret.)
Curator.

A limited number of invited guests, including high ranking officers of the Navy, attended rites marking the laying of the corner stone of the new Naval Academy Museum, Oct. 8 at Annapolis, Md.

The ceremony was opened with a short statement by Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, USN, superintendent of the Academy. This was followed by an invocation by Chaplain W. N. Thomas, USN, after which Rear Adm. David Foote Sellers, USN-Ret., former superintendent of the Academy, made a short address and laid the cornerstone. The ceremony concluded with the benediction by Chaplain Thomas.

Admiral Brown, in opening the ceremonies, said:

"We are gathered here to celebrate with a simple ceremony the realization of a dream of long standing, the erection of a building where objects of traditional and inspirational value at the Naval Academy can be displayed in a manner commensurate with those values.

"It is particularly fitting that the speaker on this occasion should be Admiral David Foote Sellers, who as Superintendent of the Naval Academy directed the untiring efforts of all those who contributed to the success of this inspiring project."

Admiral Sellers spoke as follows: "I feel sure that all hands will agree with me when I say that no more appropriate place could be selected for the establishment of a Naval Museum than here at the United States Naval Academy.

"Those who are responsible for the education and training of our future Naval Officers must provide more than the fundamentals of academic instruction. There must be infused into the minds of the Midshipmen the spirit of the Navy and the love of the sea. The Navy of the United States since the beginning of our National history has been characterized by two outstanding qualities in the men who have fought and led their ships and fleets to victory. These qualities are not only high professional attainment but inspired devotion to the ideals and traditions of the service. By inspiration I mean that quality which vitalizes knowledge and skill and enables one to meet with courage and strength demands which are over and beyond the routine call of duty. It is that quality which is so well represented by the words of John Paul Jones when, with his burning ship sinking beneath him he said, 'I have not yet begun to fight.'"

"We have today at the Naval Academy many tangible reminders of the Navy's glorious traditions. These objects constitute a valuable and growing collection of historic relics that represent an untold wealth of inspirational material. The completion of this museum will furnish provision for their adequate safeguarding, preservation and display and will permit a far greater value to be realized on their real worth.

"The manner in which funds for the erection of this building were obtained is well worthy of remark. As you know practically all public buildings are built with funds secured from the United States Treasury by Congressional appropriation. I am happy to say that to the credit of all concerned the Navy Athletic Association and the Naval Institute chose to finance this project with surplus funds of

their organizations. Since the membership of both consists almost entirely of Naval personnel it can truly be said that all members can rightfully feel a possessive interest in the Naval Academy Museum.

"In conclusion I should like to express to Admiral Brown, the Superintendent, my sincere thanks and appreciation for the honor he has done me in permitting me to lay this corner stone. May I also express the wish that as the years go by the museum will grow in size commensurate with its value and importance."

Navy Day Observance

With the nation more than ever conscious of the importance of adequate national defense, the observance of Navy Day this year will be greater than in any previous year.

Requests reaching the Navy Department from individuals and patriotic and civil organizations for Navy Day literature have been four times as great as in prior years, and the demand for officers as speakers has been hard to meet. At every navy yard and station plans are being prepared for the welcoming of an unprecedented number of visitors. As in other years, the Navy will be "at home" on October 27, the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Edison will make a radio address, and proclamations will be sent to the Service by President Roosevelt and Secretary Swanson. All over the country, ranking Naval officers will be the featured speakers at celebrations which are being arranged. Some of them are: Rear Adm. Joseph M. Reeves, USN-Ret., former Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, will speak at St. Louis; Rear Adm. Clark Woodward, USN, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, at Atlanta, Ga.; Rear Adm. Thomas C. Hart, Jr., USN, Chairman of the Navy General Board, at Bridgeport, Conn.; Rear Adm. John Downes, USN, President, Naval Examining Board, Rear Adm. Frederick J. Horne, USN, member of the General Board, and Capt. Clarence Hinkamp, USN, Navy Department, at Washington, D. C.; Vice Adm. Ernest J. King, Commander, Aircraft, U. S. Fleet, Terre Haute, Ind.; Rear Adm. Edward J. Marquard, USN, Office, Naval Operations, Baltimore, Md.; Comdr. Leon Fiske, USN, Navy Department, Loudoun County, Va.; and Comdr. L. P. Lovette, USN, Navy Public Relations Chief, who will speak in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, and in Washington on Navy Day. Other speaking arrangements are being made on the West Coast.

One of the most interesting features being arranged is a radio program to be presented by the National Broadcasting System, on Sunday, Oct. 23, at 2:30 p. m. E.S.T. Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, will go to New York to participate in the "Magle Key" program as it is called, and the commanders of U. S. naval forces from all over the world will participate. From aboard his flagship, the USS Augusta, at Shanghai, China, will be heard the voice of Admiral Harry Yarnell, Commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet. Similarly, Rear Adm. Henry E. Lackey, Commander of Squadron 40T, operating in European waters, will come in from Villefranche, France, Admiral Claude C. Bloch, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet, and Vice Adm. Ernest J. King, Commander, Aircraft, U. S. Fleet, will be heard from the West Coast, the latter probably from an airplane, and Rear Adm. Alfred W. Johnson, commander of the Atlantic Squadron, from this coast. The talks will be very short and will be accompanied by ceremonies and operations.

Admiral Rossiter Honored

Rear Adm. P. S. Rossiter, Surgeon General of the Navy, was honored last night at the annual dinner of the Association of Military Surgeons, meeting at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

A past president of the Association, Rear Admiral Rossiter retires from the naval service, December 1, upon reaching

the statutory age of 64. Among those who paid him tribute at the dinner last night was Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations. Admiral Leahy also outlined to the assembled surgeons the steps being taken to make American sea forces "second to none."

The retiring Surgeon General prior to his return to Washington will attend the annual meeting in New York City of the American College of Surgeons.

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md. — Graduating from the first Navy Fall Course here Oct. 8, were the following:

Lieutenant Commanders, USN—Russell C. Bartman, Joseph W. McColl, Jr., and Daniel F. J. Shea.

Lieutenants, USN—Griswold T. Atkins, Laurence C. Baldauf, Allen P. Calvert, Walter G. Ebert, William C. Ennis, John F. Flynn, Walter E. Fratzke (SC), James H. Hean, Frederic W. Hesser (SC), Joseph A. E. Hindman, Earl A. Jungs, Herman N. Larson, Kleber S. Masterson, Richard M. Nixon, Edward J. O'Donnell, Mell A. Peterson, Manley H. Simons, Jr., George H. Wales, Wilfred A. Walter, and Frank I. Wiant, Jr.

Lieutenants (jg), USN—William W. Ayres (MC), Walter F. Berberich (MC), Norman L. Barr (MC), George L. Calvy (MC), Chalmers R. Carr (MC), Jefferson Davis (MC), George T. Ferguson (MC), Thomas M. Foley, Jr. (MC), Ronald Grant (MC), Robert B. Greenman (MC), Edward L. Hammond (MC), Joseph M. Hanner (MC), Lamar B. Harper (MC), Ralph M. Humes (SC), William J. Koett (MC), Peter P. Machung (MC), Nicholas M. Musso (MC), Joseph M. Picciocchi (MC), Alfred L. Smith (MC), Derrick C. Turnipseed (MC), Arthur J. Vandergrind (MC), and Sylvester F. Williams (MC).

Industry and the Navy

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Edison in a speech before a gathering of electrical engineers in Schenectady, N. Y. early this week said that "in times of peace and particularly when no Naval building is underway, industry must largely bear the torch of progress in engineering. One of our difficulties at the beginning of a building program is assimilating the great progress made in industrial engineering since the end of the preceding building program."

Stressing the increased strides made by science in the past few years, Mr. Edison said, "Science has annihilated time and space. The broad moats of the Atlantic and the Pacific have narrowed the dimensions of a canal. Present day conditions do not give a country time to prepare for war. A country, to endure, must be ready for war."

Navy Transport Sailings

Chaumont—Arrive Guam Oct. 19, leave Oct. 20; arrive Manila, Oct. 25, leave Nov. 26; arrive Guam Dec. 1, leave Dec. 2; arrive Honolulu Dec. 13, leave Dec. 15; arrive San Francisco Dec. 22. Note: Chaumont to depart San Francisco for East Coast on Jan. 9, 1939.

USS Henderson—Leave NOB Norfolk, Oct. 17; arrive Guantanamo, Oct. 21, leave Oct. 21; arrive Canal Zone Oct. 24, leave Oct. 27; arrive San Diego Nov. 6, leave Nov. 8; arrive San Pedro Nov. 9, leave Nov. 11; arrive San Francisco Area, Nov. 15.

Nitro—Arrive San Diego Oct. 15, leave Oct. 15; arrive San Pedro Oct. 16, leave Oct. 19; arrive Mare Island Oct. 21, leave Oct. 29; arrive Puget Sound Nov. 1. Note: Nitro to depart Puget Sound for East Coast about Nov. 15, 1938.

Sirius—Arrived Pearl Harbor, Aug. 25, to tow Dredge Hell Gate from Pearl Harbor to Midway. Will return to San Francisco when

present duty completed.

Vega—Arrive Canal Zone Oct. 23, leave Oct. 26; arrive Guantanamo Oct. 29, leave Oct. 29; arrive NOB Norfolk Nov. 3.

Ramapo—At Mare Island for overhaul from Oct. 24 to Dec. 20, 1938.

USS Salinas—Arrive NOB Norfolk, Oct. 18.

USS Trinity—Arrive San Diego Oct. 19.

Atlantic Squadron Staff
(Continued from First Page)

ferred as to the destiny and purpose of the Squadron. The Navy Department officially limits its comments to the original declaration of purpose which stated that the force was assembled to prepare for Fleet Problem 20 and to "visit such ports as may be designated."

One of the foremost questions asked by observers is, "will the Atlantic Squadron be discontinued following the Fleet Problem?" Some officials believe that the new vessels assigned to the unit, the seven cruisers and seven destroyers comprising the original set-up, will be sent to the west coast when the Fleet returns to that area. Supporters of this theory point out that it would be a logical step to send these vessels to the Pacific and to replace them with new construction, keeping up this rotating duty for the duration of the building program. This would enable newly constructed vessels to complete their shakedown cruises in close proximity to the builder's yards, and also provide sufficient vessels for training and other activities.

Unquestionably, the destiny of the Squadron depends largely on the European situation. Several senior officers at the Navy Department have commented that one of the reasons for the formation of the unit was to assemble vessels on the east coast so that the Navy Department could "put its hands" on them in the event of an emergency.

From a tactical standpoint, it was noted that the cruisers comprising the Squadron are among the fastest in the Navy, especially adaptable for convoy duty and best fitted for a speedy trip around Cape Horn in the event that the Panama Canal was disabled and it was found necessary for them to join the Fleet.

From a practical viewpoint, it is cited that with the tremendous amount of work placed on west coast Navy Yards on routine and special overhaul jobs, it might be advisable to order vessels of the Fleet scheduled for overhaul to the Atlantic Squadron, permitting training and other operations to be carried on during their stay on the east coast, and utilizing east coast yards for overhaul work.

Navy Department officials said this week that the Atlantic Squadron would not be ready to operate as a unit until about Dec. 1, 1938. However, it was pointed out, in view of the fact that there are so many new vessels in the unit, much valuable work along the lines of destroyer and cruiser division tactics should be accomplished prior to that time.

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Washington, D. C.

U. S. COAST GUARD

Lt. Richard L. Burke, USCG, became the third officer in Coast Guard history to receive the Distinguished Flying Cross when, in a presentation at Washington yesterday, the Secretary of the Treasury decorated Lieutenant Burke for his distinguished service in rescuing an injured member of the crew of the trawler Shawmut, off Cultivator Shoals, on the Massachusetts Coast. The flight was accomplished despite fog, rain and heavy seas.

Pershing Trophy Awarded

Seaman 1cl. Rudolph Jones, of the Coast Guard Depot at Curtis Bay, Md., yesterday was presented with the Pershing Trophy and Pershing Gold Medal, won by him at the recent Camp Perry matches, in ceremonies in the office of the Commandant of the Coast Guard, Rear Adm. R. R. Waesche. Seaman Jones was also presented with a letter of commendation from Assistant Secretary of War, Louis Johnson. Seaman Jones scored 287 out of a possible 300 to win over 1250 competitors.

Moving Day

Nov. 1, 1938 has been named as the moving date for Coast Guard Headquarters and it is expected that on that day the moving vans will appear to transport headquarters from its present location on H street Northwest to its new location at 14th and Maine Avenue. It is expected that moving operations will require about two weeks.

Newsreel of Rescue

On the occasion of the recent dash of the cutter Taney to Jarvis Island to rescue a colonist stricken with appendicitis, Comdr. E. A. Coffin, commanding the Taney, took along newsreelman Paul

Marques of Fox Movietone News to record rescue operations. The rescue pictures are expected to be included in an early release.

Commander Farley Returns

Comdr. J. F. Farley, Chief Communication Officer of the Coast Guard, has returned to Washington from a tour of Coast Guard communication facilities on the west coast.

Patrol Boats Purchased

The Dominican Republic is making arrangements to purchase from the Coast Guard three 75-foot patrol boats for use in coastal patrol work off the Dominican coast. Representatives of the Caribbean Island Republic were in Washington this week concluding final terms and inspecting the vessels to be bought. As yet, the names of the officers and men who will comprise the crews of the vessels on delivery and while instructing Dominican coastal patrol personnel in handling the 75-footers.

Plane Contracts Awarded

The Coast Guard this week awarded a contract totaling \$862,499 for the construction of seven patrol and rescue planes similar to the ones now in use in the service. The contract calls for delivery in approximately 16 months and was awarded as of Oct. 6, 1938.

To Whaling Observation

Lt. W. C. Hogan, USCG and Chief Boatswain Mate Will H. Penny left New York yesterday enroute to Curacao, Dutch West Indies, where they will join the Whaling Factory Vessel Ulysses for a cruise in the antarctic. The Ulysses will sail on or about Oct. 25, and will operate about 1500 miles south and west of Capetown, Africa.

ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL

SO FAR THIS SEASON

Army

Defeated U. of Wichita, 32-0 Sept. 24..... Defeated William and Mary, 26-0
Defeated V. P. I., 39-0 Oct. 1..... Defeated V. M. I., 26-0
Lost to Columbia, 20-15 Oct. 8..... Defeated Virginia, 33-0

Navy

BALANCE OF SEASON

Harvard Univ. (at Cambridge).....Oct. 15..... Yale University (at New Haven)
Boston UniversityOct. 22..... Princeton University (at Baltimore)
Notre Dame (at New York)Oct. 29..... U. of Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia)
Franklin MarshallNov. 5..... Notre Dame (at Baltimore)
U. of ChattanoogaNov. 12..... Columbia University (at New York)
Princeton Univ. (at Princeton)Nov. 19..... No Game Scheduled
Navy (at Philadelphia)Nov. 26..... Army (at Philadelphia)

FOR THE RECORD BOOK

	Games Won	Games Lost	Games Tied	Points Scored	First Downs	Yards Gained	Pct.
Army	2	1	0	89	62	1185	.666
Navy	3	0	0	85	59	1251	1.000

(All games at home unless otherwise noted.)

Army Fall Sports Schedule

West Point, N. Y.—In addition to the ten varsity football games scheduled for the cadets at the Military Academy this fall, the Army Athletic Association has completed a program which will see the soccer team compete in nine matches with eastern colleges and universities, and the cross country team participate in four meets, including the four-sided race against Columbia, Princeton and Navy.

The junior varsity football team will meet J-V teams from Cornell, Yale and Dartmouth, while the plebe team will compete against freshman teams from Bucknell, Lafayette, N. Y. U., Penn State and Fordham. Games have also been scheduled for the plebe soccer and cross-country teams. The schedules:

Soccer

Oct. 5, Lehigh University; Oct. 12, Syracuse University; Oct. 19, Johns Hopkins University; Oct. 26, Penn State College; Nov. 2, Colgate University; Nov. 9, Western Maryland College; Nov. 12, Harvard University (at

Cambridge); Nov. 16, Mass. Inst. Tech.; Nov. 23, Navy.

Cross Country

Oct. 19, Fordham University; Oct. 22, Columbia (at New York); Princeton (at New York); Navy (at New York); Nov. 2, Syracuse University; Nov. 12, Alfred University.

Junior Varsity Football

Oct. 8, Cornell Jr. Var. (at Ithaca); Oct. 28, Yale Jr. Var.; Nov. 11, Dartmouth Jr. Var.

Plebe Football

Oct. 5, Bucknell Freshmen; Oct. 26, Lafayette Freshmen; Nov. 2, N. Y. U. Freshmen; Nov. 9, Penn State Freshmen; Nov. 16, Fordham Freshmen.

Plebe Soccer

Nov. 18, Congers High School.
Plebe Cross Country
Nov. 2, Syracuse Freshmen.

Makes Hole-in-One

Maj. George E. Fingarson, Inf., while playing on the Ft. Slocum Golf Course, Sept. 29, 1938 made "a hole in one." Major Fingarson was playing with 1st Lt. Donald B. Lenkard, DC, and used a No. 7 iron on the 137 yard 8th hole. The

feat was the more remarkable because of the fact that the hole is a blind hole and from the tee one has to aim at a direction flag.

Presents Tennis Trophies

Ft. Lewis—Concluding the Ft. Lewis Tennis Tournament, Maj. Gen. Walter C. Sweeney, commanding the Fort and the 3rd Division, presented the trophies to the winners and runners up in the singles and doubles tournament, recently completed at Ft. Lewis. Maj. J. H. Hills, holder of the Post Singles Championship since 1935, successfully defended his title against C. Arnold, winning 6-3, 6-1, 6-3. The doubles tournament was won by Major Hills and Lieutenant Maxwell, who defeated Captain McFarland and Lieutenant Pfeffer, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3, in the finals.

As the winner of the singles tournament, Major Hills won the beautiful permanent possession trophy presented by Ft. Lewis and the silver cup, presented by Radio Station KVI for annual competition in the Ft. Lewis tournament. The trophies for the winners of the doubles tournament, a pair of handsome silver cups with tennis players mounted on the top, were presented to Major Hills and Lieutenant Maxwell. The runner up trophy in the singles tournament, a silver cup, was won by C. Arnold, while Captain McFarland and Lieutenant Pfeffer took the silver cups for runners up in the doubles event.

Regular Army Enlisted Reserve

War Department restrictions requiring that men to be enlisted or reenlisted in the Regular Army Enlisted Reserve be unmarried were rescinded this week, so that marriage no longer will be a bar to men wishing to "sign up." The action was taken in Circular No. 59, which stated that pending revision of AR 155-5, paragraphs 5 and 8 of those regulations be changed by deleting the word "unmarried." Also it was stated that Form No. 181 (Enlisted Record, Regular Army Reserve) will be changed by striking out the word "unmarried."

Although no instructions have been issued by the War Department to put on a campaign to popularize the Regular Army Reserve among former soldiers and those now returning to civil life, in at least one Corps Area, the Commanding General has initiated plans along this line.

Out on the West Coast, Maj. Gen. Albert J. Bowley, Ninth Corps Area Commander, has directed local commanding officers and recruiting stations to take steps to stimulate interest in the Reserve, adopting the following slogan:

"Remain with the colors—be a modern minute man—enlist in the Regular Army Reserve."

During the first two months of the existence of the Regular Army Reserve—it was reestablished, July 1, 1938 under an act passed by Congress last session—recruiting was far below what was expected. Since then, however, Army officials declare, applications have been picking up. Limited to physically qualified, ex-regulars under the age of 36, it had been expected that the great majority of those enlisting in the Reserve would be men whose enlistments in the Regular Army were expiring and who decided to return to civil life.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1938

"We owe it to ourselves to understand that the Navy is rather more than a mere instrumentality of warfare. It is the right arm of the Department of State, seeing to the enforcement of its righteous pronouncements."—WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING.

THERE IS SOUND REASON FOR PRESIDENT Roosevelt's purpose to limit spying and sabotage in the United States. That these forms of secret service can be entirely eradicated human experience shows to be impossible. But they can be curtailed, and curtailed to American advantage, and that the President is determined to accomplish. The Army and the Navy for many years have been aware that their activities received the attention of foreign Governments. Prior to the World War, the effort of those Governments was primarily to learn of advances in weapons which our technical services had made so as to adapt them for their own use. During that war and before our entrance, the Central European Powers sought to learn everything they could about our preparedness, and engaged in acts of sabotage in plants supplying the Allies. Since, we have been a subject of constant surveillance. Numerous aliens have been seeking and getting information about our defenses and plans, Americans have been seduced to enter foreign service, and cases of sabotage have occurred aboard our warships. To counteract such activities, the Federal Government has used the Army and Navy Intelligence Services, the FBI and other branches of the Department of Justice, the Secret Service of the Treasury Department and the Postal Inspection Service. The result has been confusion, and results of little value. Concerned over the situation, the President has announced that he intends to create a single agency to which all espionage information shall be directed, and which, through its operators, will follow clues and arrest everyone against whom evidence is procured, and the Department of Justice will conduct the prosecution. It is obvious that such procedure is necessary, especially in view of the dangerous international situation, and the Dictator viewpoint that we may become involved in a general war. It is equally obvious that the control of the Agency should be vested in the Army and the Navy. Doubtless, the President recalls the magnificent work which was done during the World War by the Military Intelligence Branch created by Major General Van Deman and carried on by Major General Churchill, and by the Naval Intelligence, directed by Rear Admiral Roger Welles. Both of these organizations commissioned astute newspaper men and others. Little went on in the country that they failed to discover, and they nipped in the bud plots which would have done grave damage to our war activities. In the light of experience, therefore, the President should not fail to confide to the existing Intelligence Services the important work of counter-espionage.

THAT THE PRESIDENT IS A REALIST in these dangerous times, he demonstrated again at a press conference this week. He confirmed to the correspondents his purpose to ask Congress to make provision for a substantial program of additional naval construction, for moneys to carry on that underway, and for increases in the Army and Navy Air forces, the Coast Artillery and the number of anti-aircraft guns and units. He asserted that the measures he contemplates are necessary because of the international situation. In other words, he is giving expression to the lesson of the importance of the Big Stick, to use his distinguished namesake's word, which received heavier underscoring in Europe as a result of the astounding diplomatic victory of Hitler. The President appreciates that the winds of threatened war unloosed in the Old World as a result of the disturbances and disbalance consequent upon the Munich agreement, may develop into a whirlwind of war. Therefore, he wants the United States equipped with such power that its peace will be respected, and that the words he will speak in behalf of the restoration of world normal relations will be heeded. Prime Minister Chamberlain uttered a truism when he sadly acknowledged that "weakness in armed strength makes weakness in diplomacy." No one was more aware of this fact than he, for he had just returned from his meeting with Hitler at which he was compelled, by knowledge of German and Italian strength, and English and French unpreparedness, to accept the humiliating terms the Dictator had imposed. He sees the results of such acceptance—expansion of Germany territorially and economically in, and domination by her of, central and eastern Europe, termination of French continental alliances, increase of anti-British and anti-Jewish activity in Palestine, invasion of southern China by the Japanese, and, above all, greater support among peoples everywhere for the Totalitarian, as opposed to the democratic principle of Government. To make themselves strong so they can resist further demands from the Dictators, demands that are certain to come, England and France are continuing their efforts to rearm. With such activity on the part of those nations, America must have sympathy, for they and we have the intangible tie of common interest in democracy, and the development of another balance in the relations of nations. Beyond this, however, the President is seeing. He holds that the best means of assuring our peace is a formidable Fleet, and a strong defensive land armament, and in arranging for their provision he is carrying out the will of our people.

Service Humor

And How

A negro ventriloquist once was attending a funeral and his peculiar powers were not known to the others present. Another told what happened at the cemetery.

"Well, sur," he started, "When dey begins to lowah Joe into de hole, he says, 'Lemme down easy boys!'"

"Did they go ahead and bury him?" asked another man.

"How de world does I know? I led the pack."

—The Veteran

Poor Alternative

A small girl asked her mother very seriously: "Mother when I grow up will I have a husband like daddy is?"

"Yes my dear," her mother replied.

"And if I don't get married will I be an old maid like auntie Sue?"

"Yes darling, I'm sure you will."

The little girl pondered for a moment or two then stamped her foot and exclaimed: "Well!!!—I am in a fix."

—The Jungle Cat

Sentiment

The burglar had entered the house as quietly as possible, but his shoes made a slight noise.

He had just reached the door of a bedroom, when the sound of a woman's voice floated to his ears.

"If you don't get the habit of removing those muddy shoes, there's going to be a lot of trouble and furthermore its midnight and I told you to be in by nine. If you've got a snootful of beer, you'll regret it."

The burglar went down stairs, out of the house and with tears in his eyes, said to his pal, "I can't rob this house. It reminds me of home."

—Jungle Cat.

Foregone Conclusion

"My wife explored my pockets last night."

"What did she get?"

"About the same as any other explorer—enough material for a lecture."

—Tennessee Tar.

Deferred Ascension

An evangelist, after a long exhortation, demanded that all members of the congregation who wanted to go to Heaven should stand up. All arose except one man.

"What!" cried the evangelist. "Don't you want to go to Heaven?"

"Not immediately," he replied.

—The Log.

Bridge Story

He—"Does your wife play contract bridge?"

Him—"No—Judging from the cost I think it's toll bridge."

—Wednesday Nite Life.

Pertinent Observation

The demure young bride, her face a mark of winsome innocence, slowly walked down the aisle, clinging to the arm of her father. As she reached the platform before the altar, her dainty foot brushed a potted flower, upsetting it. She looked at the dirt gravely, then raised her large child-like eyes to the sedate face of the old minister and said: "That's a hell of a place to put a lily."

—Windy City Breeze.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

A. H. H.—You are No. 10 on the list for promotion to Master Sergeant, Army Air Corps. The date of your promotion cannot be forecast, due to the uncertainty regarding retirements, deaths, etc., but it is possible that you will make your number by the first of the year. No information is available as to where you may be ordered upon the expiration of your present tour of duty.

S. J. S.—We are informed by the Office of the Chief of Finance that in order for you to receive an official decision as to your eligibility for promotion it is necessary for you to submit an official request for determination of your status. No blanket policy is followed in the instance of men on eligible lists transferring from the Finance Department to another Arm or Service and then back to the Finance Department. Each case is decided on its individual merits, and any information available on unofficial query would merely be opinion and would not be official decision. It is suggested that you submit such a request.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Capt. Trevor W. Swett, Inf., has been decorated with the Third Degree of the order of the Grand Lithuanian Duke Gediminas, and of Commander of the Latvian Order of the Three Stars, by the governments of Lithuania and Latvia, respectively.

20 Years Ago

Col. Albert C. Dalton, QMC, USA, on duty in New York City as general superintendent of the Army Transport Service, has been receiving many congratulations on his appointment to be brigadier general. General Dalton has charge of the shipment of American troops to the war zone.

30 Years Ago

Experiments were made at Newport, R. I., on Oct. 14 with whitehead torpedoes against a steel net, under the supervision of Lt. Comdr. J. V. Babcock, USN. The torpedoes were fired from the torpedo-boat Morris, the latter each time going at full speed. The test was made at a range of about fifteen hundred yards. Four more shots were fired, as the range was gradually reduced to twelve hundred yards. So far as could be learned, the net kept out the torpedoes. Definite details, however, are not available.

50 Years Ago

The Edison incandescent electric light plant to be furnished to the Pensacola is a steam engine, a dynamo and 250 lamps of 16 candlepower, with the necessary sockets, fixtures, wiring, etc.

70 Years Ago

The acquisition of Russian America having opened to the Army an extended field for occupancy, many officers will, in the rotation of service, be called to sojourn in that distant and as yet but little known region.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL OFFICERS
Col. Herbert A. Dargue, (Lt. Col.) AC, appointed Temp. Wing Commander, with rank of Brig. Gen., Oct. 13.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS
GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Col. Benjamin F. Miller, FA, detailed in GSC; from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to 1st CA Army Base, Boston, Mass., as Chief of Staff.
Maj. Joseph H. Rustmeyer (Inf.), from First Army, Boston, Mass., to First Army, Governors Island, N. Y.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
MAJ. GEN. E. S. ADAMS, AG.
Col. John A. Berry, retired Oct. 31, on account of disability.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
MAJ. GEN. WALTER L. REED, IG.
Col. William W. McCommon, (Inf.), retired Oct. 31, on account of disability.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION, JAG.
Capt. Edgar H. Snodgrass, prior orders to office of JAG, amended to office of C. of AC, Wash., D. C.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS
MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Capt. Werner W. Moore, from office of QMG, Wash., D. C., Nov. 16, to Holabird QM depot, Baltimore, Md., as asst. to C. O.
Capt. Nathan A. Smith, (Inf.), prior orders to QM School, Phila., as student revoked.
1st Lt. Jesse H. Veal, from Hawaiian Dept., to Ogden Ordnance Depot, Ogden, Utah, as asst. QM.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.
Medical Corps
Col. Henry B. McIntyre, retired Oct. 31, on account of disability.
Lt. Col. Hertel P. Makel, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Feb. 7.

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Attorneys-in-Fact

X., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Feb. 7.
Lt. Col. Harry A. Clark, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. McDowell, Calif.
Capt. Dan C. Ogle, from Hawaiian Dept., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.
Capt. Duran H. Summers, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Capt. Nuel Pazdral, from Philippine Dept., to Hamilton Fld., Calif.
Capt. Urho R. Merikangas, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., Feb. 28.
Capt. Donald M. Ward, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., Feb. 28.
Capt. Robert D. Smith, from Philippine Dept., to Letterman General Hospital, S. F.
Capt. John B. Grow, from San Francisco, Calif., to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.
Capt. Robert L. Callison, from Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., Feb. 28.
Capt. John E. Roberts, from Mitchell Fld., N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Feb. 7.

Dental Corps
Lt. Col. Thomas L. Smith, from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Feb. 7.
Lt. Col. James B. Mockbee, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Lewis, Washington.

Veterinary Corps
Col. John A. McKinnon, retired Oct. 31, on account of age.
Lt. Col. Clifford E. Pickering, from Ft. MacArthur, Calif., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., Feb. 28.
Lt. Col. Clell B. Perkins, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Benning, Ga.
Capt. Austin T. Getz, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Clark, Tex.

Medical Administrative Corps
1st Lt. Orion V. Kempf, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Feb. 7.
2nd Lt. Eugen G. Cooper, from Philippine Dept., to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.
Following officers from places indicated, to Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Bks., Pa., Jan. 15, as students, basic course:
1st Lt. Joe E. McKnight, Hot Springs, Ark.
2nd Lt. John V. Palmer, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
2nd Lt. Howard B. Nelson, Denver, Colo.

Army Nurse Corps
2nd Lt. Mary L. Carney, from Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo., Oct. 30, to home and await retirement.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, C. of F.
Maj. Charles S. Denny, (CAC), from Governors Island, N. Y., to Ft. Jay, N. Y., Oct. 31, as finance officer.

CHAPLAIN CORPS
CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of CH.
Ch. Walter B. Zimmerman, from Jefferson Bks., Mo., to Ft. Myer, Va., Nov. 30.

CAVALRY
MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of CAV.
Col. Albert E. Phillips, retired Oct. 31, on account of age.
Lt. Col. Joseph W. Geer, retired Oct. 31, on his own application after more than 22 years' service.

FIELD ARTILLERY
MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA.
Col. Louis R. Dougherty, from Los Angeles, Calif., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., Feb. 28.
Col. Eben Swift, jr., retired Oct. 31, on account of disability.
Col. William H. Dadds, jr., from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to 6th FA, Brigade, Chicago, Ill.
Col. James P. Marley, from Chicago, Ill., to 7th FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
Lt. Col. Harleigh Parkhurst, having been found physically disqualified for promotion, is retired Oct. 31, with rank of Col.
Capt. Roy L. Dalferes, from Ft. Hoyle, Md., Dec. 10, to OR duty, New York, N. Y.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS
MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.
Col. Francis P. Hardaway, prior orders to 11th CA, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., amended to 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Lt. Col. Albert H. Warren, from Philippine Dept., to OR duty, San Francisco, Calif.
Maj. Edward G. Cowen, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to Univ. of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.
Maj. Reginald J. Imperatori, from Panama Canal Dept., to 7th CA, Ft. Hancock, N. J.
1st Lt. Charles W. Hill, from Philippine Dept., to 51st CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.

INFANTRY
MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF.
Col. Daniel M. Cheston, appointed, Contracting, Purchasing and Transportation officer for Albany Recruiting Dist., Albany, N. Y., relieving Col. George W. Harris.
(Please turn to Page 135)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

October 6, 1938

Lt. Comdr. Nolan M. Kindell, det. staff, Comdr. Carrier Div. 2, Nov.; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Frederick P. Williams, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept. Dec. 17; to cfo Lang and on bd. as exec. off. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Douglas L. L. Cordner, det. Mugford Dec. 10; to Asiatic Station.
Lt. (jg) James W. Whaley, det. Bagley Dec. 10; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Comdr. Melvin D. Abbott (MC), det. Marine Rctg. Sta., Savannah; to J. Fred Talbot.

Lt. James L. Holland (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Pensacola; to Marine Rctg. Station, Savannah.

Comdr. Clemens V. Rault (DC), det. Medusa Dec. 1; to Maryland.

Lt. Comdr. Clarence A. Chandler (DC), det. NYd., Wash.; to trmt Norfolk Nav. Hosp.

Ens. Harold V. Hutchings (SC), to duty under instn. Nav. F. & S. School, NYd., Phila.

October 7, 1938

Rear Adm. Charles A. Blakely, relieved addl. duty as Comdr. Patrol Wing One Nov.; continue other duties as Comdr. Aircraft, Setg. Force.

Capt. James A. Logan, det. CO, Cincinnati May or June; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport.

Capt. William R. Purnell, det. General Board, Navy Dept. Dec.; to command New Orleans.

Capt. Charles E. Reordan, det. CO, Henderson March 1; to duty as Director of Nav. Reserve 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco.

Capt. Thomas E. Van Metre, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept. Dec.; to duty as Comdr. Dest. Sqdn. 11.

Comdr. Ralph W. Christie, det. Bu. Ord., Navy Dept. Dec. 17; to duty as Comdr. Subm. Div. 15.

Comdr. Jeffrey C. Metzel, det. Naval Operations, Navy Dept.; to duty Interior Control Board, Navy Dept., Wash., as mbr. & redr.

Comdr. Cassin Young, addl. duty as Comdr. Experimental Div. Two.

Lt. Comdr. George C. Dyer, relieved addl. duty as Comdr. Experimental Div. 2, Oct. 14.

Lt. Comdr. William M. McDade, det. Aircraft, Setg. Force, San Diego, Oct.; to Wright.

Lt. Comdr. Alfred M. Pride, det. Wright Oct.; to staff, Comdr. Patrol Wing 1, as operations officer.

Lt. Charles E. Tolman, jr., det. Naval Operations, Navy Dept. Dec. 17; to cfo Spearfish and in command when comm.

Lt. (jg) John S. C. Gabbert, det. Idaho Dec. 10; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (jg) Victor H. Soucek, det. Nav. Aircraft Factory, NYd., Phila. Nov.; to staff, Comdr. Patrol Wing 1, as communication off.

Pay Ck. Paul Tasker, det. Nav. Sta., Guam; to Receiving Ship at San Francisco.

October 8, 1938

Capt. Allan S. Farquhar, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept. Oct.; to duty as chief of staff and aide, Comdr. Atlantic Squadron.

Capt. Henry C. Gearing, jr., det. Rctg. Inscr. Western Rctg. Div., San Francisco, Nov. 30; to duty as Comdr. Dest. Sqdn. 4.

Capt. Herbert E. Kays, det. Comdr. Dest. Sqdn. 4 Dec. 27; to Norfolk NYd., as capt. of the yard.

Capt. Mare A. Mitscher, det. CO, Wright Nov. 7; to duty as Comdr. Patrol Wing One.

Capt. Harry L. Pence, det. Comdr. Dest.

Sqdn. 11, about Dec. 30; to duty as chief of staff and aide, Cdt. 6th, 7th, 8th Nav. Districts; and addl. duty as Capt. of Yard, NYd., Charleston.

Comdr. Ralph F. Wood, det. 9th Nav. Dist. Oct.; to command Wright.

Lt. Comdr. Felix L. Johnson, det. Nav. (Please turn to Page 135)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Lt. Col. Evans O. Ames, det. MB, NS, Olongapo, to MB, NYd., Cavite.

Lt. Col. Harold C. Pierce, det. 4th Marines, Shanghai, to Dept. of Pacific, via President Coolidge, sailing Kobe, Japan, Oct. 24.

Lt. Col. Walter H. Sitz, APM, Nov. 10, det. from duty as Paymaster, Southeastern Pay Area, NOB, Norfolk, to MB, NOB, Norfolk. Detail as APM revoked, effective Nov. 10.

1st Lt. Prentice A. Shiebler, resignation accepted, effective Oct. 10, 1938.

1st Lt. Charles W. Shelburne, orders to Signal Corps Schools modified; on discharge from treatment at Nav. Hosp., Wash., ordered to MB, Wash.

2nd Lt. Wade H. Britt, jr., 2nd Lt. Graham H. Benson, Nov. 2, det. MD, RR, Cape May, to MB, Norfolk NYd.

2nd Lt. Odell M. Conoley, det. MD, Tientsin, to MB, NYd., Mare Island, via President Coolidge, sailing Kobe, Japan, Oct. 24.

Ch. Mar. Gnr. Harold Ogden, det. AC2, FMF, NAS, San Diego, and ordered home to retire Nov. 1.

Following named officers were promoted to grades indicated, on Oct. 3, 1938, subject to confirmation, with rank from dates shown:

Maj. James P. Riseley, Oct. 1, 1938.

Capt. Robert O. Bisson, Oct. 1, 1938.

Following named officers were promoted to grades indicated, on Oct. 4, 1938, subject to confirmation, with rank from dates shown:

Maj. Gordon Hall, May 7, 1938, No. 1.
Maj. Randolph M. Pate, July 1, 1938, No. 4.
Maj. Christian F. Schilt, June 29, 1938, No. 14.

Capt. Alpha L. Bowser, jr., July 1, 1938, No. 1.

1st Lt. Michael Sampas, Sept. 1, 1938, No. 3.
1st Lt. Frederick E. Leek, Sept. 1, 1938, No. 5.

1st Lt. John A. Anderson, Sept. 1, 1938, No. 8.
1st Lt. John W. Easley, Sept. 1, 1938, No. 18.
1st Lt. Frank L. Kilmartin, Sept. 1, 1938, No. 19.

1st Lt. Clyde R. Hudleson, Sept. 1, 1938, No. 23.
1st Lt. Norman VanDam, Sept. 1, 1938, No. 25.

1st Lt. John C. Miller, Sept. 1, 1938, No. 29.
1st Lt. Thomas S. Ivey, Sept. 1, 1938, No. 32.
1st Lt. Kenneth A. Jorgensen, July 1, 1938, No. 33.

1st Lt. Harry O. Smith, jr., Sept. 1, 1938, No. 35.
1st Lt. James S. O'Halloran, Sept. 1, 1938, No. 37.

1st Lt. Wendell H. Duplantis, Sept. 1, 1938, No. 40.
1st Lt. Benjamin L. McMakin, Sept. 1, 1938, No. 41.

1st Lt. William T. Fairbourn, July 1, 1938, No. 42.

Following named officers were promoted to grades indicated, on Oct. 7, 1938, subject to confirmation, with rank from dates shown:

Col. William H. Rupertus, June 29, 1938, No. 2.

Maj. William B. Onley, June 29, 1938, No. 19.

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FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS DIGEST

1. An Expert French Observer: General Armengaud, Chief of the French Air Corps, visited Loyalist Spain in January, 1938. He concludes that the air forces on both sides fight practically as a separate arm, but are occasionally used as a maneuver force.

The Spanish War permits speculation on the aspects of air operations in future conflicts more than it does on land or sea, since all sides impose similar conditions.

On land, various causes limit the support which infantry ordinarily receives of artillery, so that normal aviation missions are neglected, and others, usually regarded as exceptional, have become frequent and important; aviation in Spain has become a "fifth arm" in combat, although often massed as an army of maneuver which cooperates temporarily with the ground army.

2. Joint Air-Navy Action: In Spain both sides obtain arms, ammunition, food, volunteers, etc., principally by sea. The adversary who can obtain mastery of the sea enjoys a decisive advantage, in the event complete victory is not achieved by land. The strategic position of Spain as regards maritime communications is of interest both to the "Rome-Berlin Axis" and to the "Franco-British Entente." Franco is superior on the sea and his position with respect to other powers enables him to capitalize on this supremacy.

This position was not achieved through actual superiority in naval materiel; the opposing fleets are almost equal in strength.

The Nationalist navy is more maneuverable and it has the use of the aero-naval bases of Majorca and Iviza islands, which give the Nationalists a big aerial advantage over the Loyalists.

The Loyalists have no permanent naval aviation and the air forces only operate in the maritime theater on exceptional missions.

So far, high-altitude bombing attacks on Franco's cruisers have done little damage and air attacks on ships and docks at Majorca have been unsuccessful. If such attacks were successful, the relative strength of the opposing naval forces might be reversed. Were the Balears subjected to a constant threat of air or aero-naval attack and landings, the value of the islands as offensive bases would be diminished.

3. The Air Situation on the Coastal Front: Not only is an attack on Majorca warranted in order to give the Loyalist Navy greater freedom of action, but is desirable also for reasons of aerial strategy. By occupying the bases in the Balears, the Nationalists force the Loyalists to defend 500 miles of coastline with large centers of population, important munitions plants, ports and naval bases. A large number of planes and anti-aircraft cannon must be allotted for the defense of Perthus, Gerona, Barcelona, Reus, Tarragona, Sagunto, Valencia, Alicante, Murcia, Cartagena, etc. One of these points, for example, is defended by 8 batteries of 100-mm. guns, 14 sections of projectors and a squadron of planes.

Whatever the defense, the war capacity of the Loyalists would be seriously impaired if repeated powerful attacks were made upon the coast. This, however, has not been the case. General Franco is perhaps deterred from embarking on a form of aerial warfare which would cause terrific damage to the riches of Spain and to a population that is not entirely hostile to him.

At this writing, there are only mediocre Nationalist air forces and planes in the Balears: two Italian squadrons of hydroplanes, a German squadron of hydroplanes, three squadrons of modern "Savoia" trimotor bombers and a powerful squadron of "Flat" pursuit planes.

The Loyalist air defense is well organized and includes squadrons especially destined for coast defense; combined with A.A. artillery, it provides fair protection for the cities, but only as long as the aerial attacks, from the Balears remain as moderate as they have been.

SPAIN: THE AIR FORCE IN THE WAR

1. An Expert French Observer.
2. Joint Air & Navy Operations.
3. The Air Situation on the Coast.
4. Air Intervention on other Fronts.
5. Comparison of opposing Armies.
6. Aviation as a separate Arm.

While all factories have camouflaged anti-aircraft shelters, difficult to identify from the air, aerial attack would subject them to grave damage and frequent alarms would drastically reduce the output of the workers.

As a preventive measure, aerial offensives should be launched against the Balears and upon Nationalist warships within shore distance.

There are many reasons for the weak intervention of aviation in the maritime theater although, since the outset of the civil war, the situation has appeared more critical on sea than on land. The Loyalists, however, have concentrated their efforts on the military theater of operations and neglected naval forces and special arms for maritime war.

For a long time there was no general staff charged with the conduct of war on land and sea; today such a staff exists but the C. of S. of National Defense and the C. of S. of the Army are practically synonymous. This fact explains why the air forces are inactive, especially along the coast, even though the Loyalist situation on the sea remains extremely serious. The aviation elements are largely absorbed by the needs of the Army on land!

4. The Cooperation of Ground- and Air Forces: On both sides, aviation is used principally on land, where the greatest effort is demanded of it in close liaison with the other arms; it is as indispensable to the armies as artillery is to infantry.

(a) *Initial situation, prior to the Battle of Guadalajara.* Initially the Nationalists were faced only by infantry-militia without adequate military training, almost without field artillery and anti-aircraft weapons. The Nationalists had aviation, their adversaries none. Under air attacks the militia gave way. It was aviation primarily which brought about the rapid advance on Madrid.

Around Madrid, the Loyalists found natural cover against aviation: the telephone network facilitated liaison between elements of the defense. Friendly pursuit planes began to appear. The militiamen held; they dug trenches and shelters; their front was extended and caused flanking maneuvers to fail: Stabilized warfare developed around Madrid.

(b) *Aerial intervention at Guadalajara.* After months of stabilization Franco launched an attack northeast of Madrid toward Guadalajara. The attack succeeded and progressed rapidly. Franco tried to exploit the success with two regiments of Italian tanks. But the ground was soaked and the machines had hard going. To advance more rapidly, motorized troops followed roads and highways; they believed themselves safe from air attack for the sky was overcast, however, it cleared above the attacking columns. While the Nationalist planes, stationed on the other side of the mountains, were unable to intervene, Loyalist aviation attacked in groups of three planes, which followed each other in series and attacked with bombs and machine guns at 1,300 to 1,600 feet, profiting from the poor anti-aircraft defense of the motor columns. There ensued a jam of vehicles, disorder and finally a veritable panic. The Nationalist attack was stopped, dispersed, driven back, thanks to the well coordinated operation of ground and air forces.

(c) *Operations in Northern Spain.* Abandoning Madrid, Franco concentrated his offensive against northern Spain. There he was to have much support from aviation because the hostile zone was narrow. The Government found itself

in the dilemma either of reinforcing the aviation of Bilbao by exposing aerial reinforcements to certain destruction on the small number of available fields, which were unceasingly attacked, or of admitting a tremendous air inferiority, which actually was what developed.

Moreover Franco profited from other advantages: the Loyalist forces in this theater were still only militiamen with a poor organization and very little artillery and anti-aircraft weapons; the front was too extensive for the number of troops charged with its defense.

According to statements of the Loyalist general staff, it was due to aviation that northern Spain was conquered; this is confirmed by an infantry colonel who commanded a brigade, then a division, and finally a corps in the defense of Bilbao, Santander, and Gijon: "With equal air forces, I am convinced that we would have held in spite of numerous disadvantages and the inferior quality of our troops. No enemy attack of any importance could have succeeded with artillery preparation only. The latter did not succeed in destroying our trenches and accessory defenses. It had to lift its fire as soon as the infantry was within 300 yards of our trenches, only to be destroyed by our automatic weapons. It was aviation which prepared the attack. It produced enormous moral and material effects. Before Bilbao, for example, I had two companies buried by aerial bombs. The bombers usually operated in groups of twelve flying at an average altitude of 5,000 feet on two circles tangent to each other above the objective or above two or three close objectives. Their task finished, they were relieved by a similar group—and thus it went throughout the whole day. The effects on the defenders far surpassed anything that can be imagined. After several days of violent bombardments, the occupants of the front lines being almost all buried, killed, or worn out and immobilized, the enemy infantry took possession of the ground. In fact, there was no infantry attack!"

(d) *Operations in Brunete—Belchite—Teruel.* Before the end of the conquest of northern Spain, the Loyalists launched offensives with limited objectives at Brunete, near Madrid; in August at Belchite, near Zaragoza; at the end of September at Santander and Gijon, in an effort to relieve the defenders.

Later, in December, 1937, they attacked the Teruel salient in order to stop an offensive being prepared by Franco on the front Teruel—Madrid.

These offensives were all similar: night attacks, in general on strong points so as to outflank and then surround them, while second waves with tanks tried to push farther. The initial attacks succeeded; the strong points of the front line were surrounded and left behind. But generally the advance slowed up and stopped early. The enemy made vigorous counter attacks which retook half of the conquered terrain. These counter attacks were supported by strong artillery, but even more by numerous aircraft. Up to 200 planes were counted in the air at Brunete and at Belchite, for several days. During the investment of Belchite 46 bombings flights were made each with 20 to 40 Nationalist planes, 15 of these flights in a single day!

The greater part of the men killed or wounded at Belchite were hit by bombs or bullets from planes. About 50,000 men were engaged on each side of Brunete and at Belchite. Many planes were shot down on both sides by A.A. fire and by planes; the Loyalists claim to have downed 27 planes at Brunete and 22 at Belchite.

At Teruel, where over 100,000 men were engaged on each side, the Nationalist counter attack was supported by a relatively large artillery concentration, but it was aided even more by the air forces which pounded positions and trenches unceasingly from a low ceiling.

The counter attacks was facilitated the first day by an unusual weather condition: the air fields of the Government pursuit ships were covered with frozen sleet and take-offs were impracticable.

Air attack upon the Government positions were especially successful because the severe weather made it difficult for the troops to get out of sight or dig trenches for cover.

This close cooperation in battle between air forces and the combat echelons of ground troops, throughout the war, are suggestive; yet it would be unwise to come to conclusions without first comparing the opposing armies and their military situation.

5. Comparison of the Opposing Armies: The two armies are chiefly equipped with automatic arms. The Loyalist army has a few more tanks; the Nationalist army, on the other hand, has more artillery; but in both armies tanks and artillery are inadequate in proportion to infantry strength. There is on the average one battalion of artillery in each large unit (division) besides a general reserve.

This artillery is composed chiefly of 75-mm. and of 100- or 105-mm. cannons; there is very little heavy artillery.

The relative value of the batteries varies considerably; some, such as those around Madrid, for example, are familiar with modern methods of preparation, conduct and control of fire. Others only know how to fire by direct observation from OP's close to the batteries.

Both armies employ close to 600,000 or 700,000 combatants, i. e., 60 to 70 divisions. They are led by 10,000 to 12,000 professional officers on the Nationalist side and by 3,000 to 4,000 on the Loyalist side. Young officers and staff officers are trained in schools but in large classes and short courses. Consequently, we find armies which are training themselves every day, but through very rudimentary instruction.

The branches of the service which suffer most from lack of adequate instruction are the special arms: tanks and artillery.

For that reason liaison between various arms leaves much to be desired, "liaison" is so difficult to achieve even in a well-trained army: the liaison between infantry and artillery or between infantry and tanks, in the "last phase of the attack." With defective liaison between arms and without heavy artillery, the attack of infantry against strong trenches or villages results almost always in failure if not carried out at night or if the artillery preparation is not strongly augmented by aviation.

Certain war correspondents report that in Spain, the infantry captures hostile positions with its own means alone. It may have "tried" to capture them but the evidence gathered on the spot fails to indicate that it has often "succeeded."

6. Aviation Becomes a Fifth Arm: Without adequate light artillery to accompany the infantry advance and lacking heavy artillery to destroy the defenses, the infantry usually have not been able to carry the hostile positions without the direct support of aviation to augment that of the artillery.

Aviation thus has become a "general reserve of artillery" and it is an extremely valuable reserve, through its great mobility. This mobility is of importance on the extended fronts of the Spanish T. of W. because it permits meeting surprise attacks with utmost rapidity, as was the case in the Government attacks at Brunete, Belchite and Teruel. It is no less valuable for the speedy preparation of an offensive, because rapid concentration of forces is indispensable in achieving surprise.

In fact, for numerous reasons, aviation

(Continued on Next Page)

Foreign Military News Digest

(Continued from Preceding Page)

is the best element of a ground offensive! Despite the losses incurred in this role, aviation is chiefly employed as a fifth arm of the army on the front lines.

Ground offensives are infrequent considering the enormous consumption which they make of materiel and munitions.

Although aviation is used as much as the other arms, it is also employed outside of battle, principally on strategic rear areas. The Loyalist high command largely attributes the postponement of the adversaries' offensive to Loyalist air attacks made on the Zaragoza region at the beginning of last December; these attacks caused the Nationalists heavy losses in men, materiel, munitions, and planes.

The same aviation, starting from the Aragon front and from Madrid, carried out operations against the Nationalist forces deployed before Santander and Gijón with a view to extricating the defenders of those cities. This was an interesting example of attacks from the rear.

Both sides have carried out extensive operations beyond the zone of the armies against communications, national industry, and civil population. The press has indicated that considerable damage was done.

(Revue Militaire Generale)

—C. A. W.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 133)

Col. Charles S. Hamilton, from Manchester, N. H., Oct. 31, to home and await retirement.
Maj. Timothy A. Pedley, Jr., from 66th Inf., to duty as member of Infantry Board, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Herbert F. Teate, retired Oct. 31, on account of disability.

Capt. Marvin B. Durette, having been found physically disqualified for promotion retired Oct. 1, with rank of Major.

Capt. Nicholas J. Robinson, from Hawaiian Dept., to 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

1st Lt. Wilson D. Coleman, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. H. H. ARNOLD, C. of AC.
Col. (Lt. Col.) George H. Brett, relieved assignment in Office of C. of AC, Wash., D. C., to Langley Fld., Va.

The appointment of Lt. Col. (Maj.) Romeyn B. Hough, Jr., as Lt. Col., vacated Oct. 7.

Maj. (Capt.) Charles E. Branshaw, prior orders to Rockwell Air Depot, Coronado, Calif., amended to Sacramento Air Depot, Calif.

PROMOTIONS

Maj. Thomas R. McCarley, MC, to Lt. Col.
Maj. David Loran Robeson, MC, to Lt. Col.
Maj. Joseph Ignatius Martin, MC, to Lt. Col.

Maj. Armin F. Herold, AC, to Lt. Col. (Temp.).

TRANSFERS

Maj. Joseph A. St. Louis (Inf.), QMC, to QMC, Sept. 21.

Capt. Leland S. Smith (CAC), AGD, to AGD, Sept. 22.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Lewis A. Holford, from Boston, Mass., to AGD, Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Dec. 28.

W. O. Charles J. Wellington, from further observation and treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., to HQ, 8th CA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

W. O. Richard Tattersall, now at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., report to Army Retiring Board, Wash., D. C., for examination.

Tech. Sgt. William G. Fitzgerald, appointed W. O., Oct. 1; from 1st Ordnance Service Company, to AGD, HQ 1st CA, Boston, Mass.

W. O. Roy Mosher, from Omaha, Neb., to Ft. Du Pont, Del., as asst. to QM.

W. O. Peter L. McQuillen, retired upon his own application Oct. 31, with rank of Capt. after more than 33 years' service.

W. O. Joe Darsey, retired upon his own application, after more than 30 years' service.

W. O. Edgar F. Williston, retired Oct. 31, upon his own application, after more than 39 years' service, with rank of Capt.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Following enlisted men retired at station indicated, Oct. 31:

M. Sgt. Antonio Concepcion, FA (PS), Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

Tech. Sgt. Henry T. Harrell, MC, Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C.

1st Sgt. Harry Meyers, Inf., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

St. Sgt. Joseph Mathelson, AC, Bolling Fld., D. C., with rank of 1st Lt.

M. Sgt. Omer C. Clark, CAC, Ft. Rosecrans, Calif.

M. Sgt. Sigmund Wachsberger, CAC, Ft. Shafter, T. H.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty with AC

2nd Lt. Joseph Creighton Mackey, Air-Res., to 2 year tour active duty Randolph Fld., Tex., Oct. 10.

2nd Lt. Francis James Black, Jr., Air-Res., from Barksdale Fld., La., to home, Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 3.

2nd Lt. John Adolph Herman Miller, Air-Res., to 2 year tour active duty Randolph Fld., Tex., Oct. 8.

Following officers of Air-Res., from Hawaiian Dept., to Hamilton Fld., Calif., sail Honolulu, Dec. 21:

1st Lt. Robin Cassius Cannon.

2nd Lt. Abraham Donley Olson.

Two Weeks Active Duty

Capt. David Ezell McRae, QM-Res., to Planning Branch, Office of Asst. Secty. of War, Wash., D. C., Nov. 7.

Capt. Lynn O'Rear Whitaker, QM-Res., to office of Planning Branch, Office of Asst. Sect. of War, Wash., D. C., Nov. 6.

Capt. Homer Graves Simpson, Engr.-Res., to Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 6.

Following officers of QM-Res., to Planning Branch, office of Asst. Sect. of War, Wash., D. C., Nov. 6:

Lt. Col. Charles DeWitt O'Neal, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

Lt. Col. Arthur Gorman Stevens, Harrisburg, Pa.

Capt. Arnold Abranson Siegel, New Orleans, La.

Capt. David Campbell Hood, Sig.-Res., to office of Asst. Sect. of War, Wash., D. C., Nov. 6.

Maj. Theodore August Distler, Ord.-Res., to Planning Branch, office of Asst. Sect. of War, Wash., D. C., Nov. 6.

Maj. Robert Haverlag Bradshaw, Fin.-Res., to S. F. Port of Embarkation, Ft. Mason, Calif., Oct. 30, for training in finance office, Nov. 12.

Lt. Col. Virgil Adelbert Root, Ord.-Res., to Planning Branch, office of Asst. Sect. of War, Wash., D. C., Nov. 6.

PROMOTIONS OF RESERVES

1st Lt. Ralph Leon Marx, Med.-Res., to

Capt.

1st Lt. Isidore Arthur Kramer, Med.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. David Rosen, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. Hugh Thomas Lawson, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. John Schultz Garrett, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Boyd Elvert Shriver, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Lloyd Louis Sailor, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 133)

Mission to Brazil, Dec. 20; to cfo Lang and in command when comm.

Lt. Clifford T. Corbin, det. Nav. Sta., Tutuila Feb. 10; to Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia.

Lt. Clarence R. Pents (MC), det. Nav. Dispensary, Long Beach in Oct.; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Pharm. DeWitt C. Allen, det. Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Mare Island; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island. On disch. trmt., granted sick leave absence 3 months. Wait orders at Mare Island.

October 10, 1938

Lt. Comdr. Curtis S. Smiley, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Oct.; to duty as CO, Nav. Reserve Aviation Base, Minneapolis.

Lt. William R. Smedberg, 3rd, det. staff, Comdr. Cruisers, Battle Force; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Wash.

Ch. Mach. Chauncey R. Doll, det. NYd., Puget Sound, Oct. 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Asiatic Despatch Orders Oct. 3

Comdr. Graeme Bannerman, det. CO, Pecos; to CO, Canopus.

Lt. John Bailey, det. Monocacy; to Black Hawk.

Lt. Cecil T. Caulfield, det. temp. duty Station Ship at Shanghai; to Monocacy.

Lt. William R. Caruthers, det. staff, Subm. Sqdn. 5; to Receiving Ship at New York.

Lt. (Jg) Claude F. Bailey, det. temp. duty Station Ship at Shanghai; to Monocacy.

Lt. (Jg) Earl K. Solenberger, det. Mono-

cacy; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (Jg) Edgar S. Powell, Jr., det. Augusta; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (Jg) Duncan P. Dixon, Jr., det. Augusta; to cfo. Ellet.

Lt. (Jg) Forrest M. Price, det. Parrott; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (Jg) Philip W. Winston, det. Edsall; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (Jg) John R. Bromley, det. Augusta; to Williamson.

Lt. Comdr. Matthias A. Roggenkamp (SC), det. Marblehead; to Nav. Hosp., Chelsea.

Lt. Comdr. Harold Templeton Smith (SC), det. NYd., Cavite; to Marblehead.

Bosn. Clyde S. Horner, det. Finch; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Ch. Elec. Edward S. Pelling, det. NYd., Cavite; to duty as Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machy., Electric Boat Co., Groton, Conn.

Comdr. Charles F. Fielding, to command Pecos.

Lt. Frederick E. More, to Black Hawk.

Lt. Marcel R. Gerin, to Stewart.

Lt. Robert J. Archer, to Isabel.

Lt. (Jg) Vincent A. Sisler, Jr., to John D. Ford.

Lt. (Jg) Thomas H. DuBois, to Parrott.

Lt. (Jg) Clinton A. Neyman, Jr., to Edsall.

Ens. John M. Oseth, to Peary.

Ens. Donald G. Dockum, to Isabel.

Lt. Vernon Dorch (SC), to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Albert P. Kohilas, Jr. (SC), to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (Jg) DeWitt C. T. Grubbs, Jr. (SC), to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (Jg) John C. Allen (DC), to 4th Marines, Shanghai.

Lt. (Jg) Joseph F. Dreith (CHC), to Black Hawk.

Lt. (Jg) Sidney A. Freeberg (SC), det. NYd., Cavite; to 12th Nav. Dist.

October 11, 1938

Rear Adm. Alfred W. Johnson, det. as Cdr. Trng. Detachment, U. S. Flt.; to duty as Cdr. Atlantic Squadron.

Lt. George K. Carmichael, det. staff, Cdr. Trng. Detachment; to staff, Cdr. Atlantic Sqdn. as radio officer.

Lt. Doyle M. Coffee, det. Receiving Sta., NYd., Wash., Dec. 23; to Nav. Station, Tutuila.

(Please turn to Page 138)

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Instead of bringing peace "for our time," it is now admitted in all the world capitals that the Munich agreement merely served to create an interlude for greater war preparations. Great Britain and France have made additional provisions for rearmament, which Germany proposes to meet, and even President Roosevelt deemed it wise to announce that he would seek larger expenditures for American defense. Russia is building fortifications to resist German invasion of the Ukraine. The tone of the speeches being made by the men in power abroad has not changed. Hitler, while reiterating his desire for peace at Saarbrücken last Sunday, accused such Britons as Anthony Eden, Alfred Duff Cooper and Winston Churchill, of plotting a new world war against Germany. An official spokesman for Prime Minister Chamberlain mildly rebuked the Dictator and stated that there was a line from which no threats, however formidable, would cause Great Britain to retreat. A movement is underway in France to increase the dictatorial powers of Premier Daladier so that greater efficiency can be provided in meeting expected demands of the Dictators. The single gestures for harmony are Mussolini's announcement of the withdrawal of a portion of the Italian troops in Spain, and French appointment of a new Ambassador to convey to Rome recognition of the Ethiopian conquest. But these are offset by the difficulties encountered in the transfer of Czech territory to Hungary—German and Polish occupations were effected peacefully—and Czech recognition of Hitler's power by an appeal to him to act as arbitrator in the dispute. They are offset, also, by increased terrorism in Palestine, which has required the London Colonial Office to dispatch reinforcements to that bastion, created for the protection of Egypt and the Suez Canal to replace the old friendship with Turkey, which the World War destroyed. Again, inspired by the Munich agreement to believe that Great Britain is too preoccupied in Europe to interfere with her plans of conquest, and that Russia is hamstrung through the weakening of the French Alliance, Japan has begun an invasion of South China which threatens Hong Kong and Kowloon. The Japanese Government has accompanied this operation with assurances that British and other neutral rights will be respected, but London has deemed it necessary to warn Tokyo that Anglo-Japanese relations might be imperilled by incidents arising out of the activities of the Japanese command. France is expected to convey a similar warning. From a military point of view, the Japanese movement, delayed because of fear of Russian intervention and British opposition, is for the purpose of cutting the rail communications from Canton and French Indo-China, which have enabled the forces of Kiang-Sai-Chek to receive essential munitions and other supplies. In the light of all these developments, it is apparent that the appeasement which Chamberlain predicted would flow from the Munich agreement, has not developed, nor in view of the activities of the dictatorial nations, the speeches and inspired statements of their leaders, and the rearmament of the democracies, is there much hope that it will be realized unless there should be further concessions by the latter. So far as Great Britain is concerned, she has been constantly in retreat during the past 15 months. In China, she lost prestige by her mild protest over the machine gunning of her Ambassador by Japanese aviators. Her ships were sunk in Spanish waters by insurgent planes. Germany and Italy defiantly disregarded the non-intervention pact as to Spain. Chamberlain has accepted without protest the realization of Hitler's original demands as to Czechoslovakia, and the seizure of territory of that country with German support by Poland and Hungary. She has muddled in Palestine and even now is contemplating a surrender, such, for example, as an agreement to limit, or even end, Jewish immigration into that state. It may be, however, that the dispatch of reinforcements to restore order is the beginning of a change towards a firmer policy. That will be known by the developments of the next few weeks. The United States has an indirect concern over what is transpiring in Palestine, first, because that territory is administered as a mandate, and, secondly, because of the Administration's efforts to expand rather than restrict the refugees to which the expelled Jews of the dictatorial countries may go. However, as Washington will not fight in support of its representations in behalf of this distressed people, what it says will have little weight, particularly in Berlin and Rome. Force alone now rules the world.

Far Eastern Military Situation—Approximately twenty-five miles east of the Kowloon-Canton Railroad, the Japanese are landing an expeditionary force estimated at about 40,000 men along the northwest shore of Blas Bay. From reliable news sources, it seems apparent that a beach-head has been established, but no advance from that area has yet been made. It is believed that about the same number of Chinese Kwantung troops are immediately available to oppose the advance, although strong reinforcements may be expected to be drawn from the force of two million soldiers which China is considered to have available.

In the Central Chinese theatre, the vital Pingham Railroad line, which is an extension of the Kowloon-Canton-Wuchang Railroad, was cut near Sinyang, 110 miles north of Hankow, and Sinyang itself was probably captured by the northern column of the five-way Japanese advance on Hankow. The heads of these columns are now located about as follows:

Farthest north column: at Sinyang.

Second column: at Shawo, 85 miles northeast of Hankow.

Third column: at Kichun on the north bank of the Yangtze River, 75 miles east-southeast of Hankow.

Fourth column: at Yangsin, south of the Yangtze River, 75 miles southeast of Hankow, but only 45 miles due east of the Canton-Wuchang Railroad, the cutting of which would isolate Hankow.

Fifth column: near Wuning, 100 miles south-southeast of Hankow.

The Japanese are estimated to have a force of 350,000 men engaged in the attack on Hankow against a Chinese defense of 1,000,000 men. It is considered probable, from an evaluation of news dispatches, that Japan has about 600,000 men engaged in her operations in China, exclusive of the new Canton expeditionary force.

The Lindbergh Incident—The vicious attack made by a group of Russian aviators upon Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Air-Res., for revelations as to their lack of worth he is alleged to have made to the British would seem to show rather clearly the Reds' disappointment to make very much of an impression on the renowned flier. Whether or not Lindbergh made the disparaging statements about the Russians' air prowess probably will not be known, for the American has preserved the silence which has characterized him for years. Lady Astor, at whose party he was supposed

to have imparted the inside story of Soviet military aviation, denies that he did so. Apparently the Russians showed Lindbergh their factories and air force in the hopes that he would tell the world what wonderful production they have and what a fierce and terrifying air force they command. That he failed to paint a favorable picture may very well be the cause of the vindictive statement.

Britain's Balloon Barrage—Reports of the first major scale attempt to provide a defense for London against aerial attack by means of a "balloon barrage," were read in Washington with much interest, but general opinion seemed to be that such a system would be of little use as a protective device.

Prime feature of the "balloon barrage," as evolved by the British Air Ministry, is the suspension of steel cables from captive balloons to form a steel net to enmesh enemy airplanes. The balloons are about sixty-five feet long and have a circumference of thirty feet. They are controlled from trucks, equipped with winches which raise and lower the balloons. The war-time steel cable-net was not attached during the test.

In this first large scale maneuver, five of the balloons broke loose and created much havoc before brought under control. American officers, commenting on the test, said that inasmuch as one of the prime values of the balloon barrage is the element of surprise, the value of the scheme is largely lost when the fact of its existence is advertised. It was also pointed out that the great advance in the accuracy of bomb sights has nearly obliterated the necessity of bombing planes flying low when bombing large objectives. However, it was also noted that the balloon barrage would undoubtedly provide some protection against machine gun strafing of ground defenses, and that it might also give a measure of protection to the crews of anti-aircraft guns singled out by the enemy for silencing.

Press reports from London state that more than 50 balloons were involved in this week's test, and the estimate as to the number which broke from their moorings is varied. The ground cable of one of the drifting balloons uprooted a garden fence, broke windows in houses and tore down telephone wires. In another instance, a drifting balloon entangled its cable in railroad tracks, causing a short circuit and delaying service for more than an hour. Tiles were ripped from roofs of buildings by another balloon cable, which finally became entangled in a factory roof.

The destruction caused by the drifting balloons raises another question as to the value of the device. It was pointed out that important lines of communication and power might be disrupted by the dragging of the heavy wire.

Despite the breaking-loose of the balloons, British Air Ministry officials are quoted as being of the opinion that the test was "highly satisfactory."

Army Dental Corps Exams—An examination for the selection of candidates for appointment in the Dental Corps, Regular Army, will be held during the period Feb. 13-18, 1939.

The examination, which will include both physical and professional examinations, the latter consisting of written, oral and clinical tests, is open to male citizens of the United States between the ages of 22 6/12 and 31 9/12 years at the time of the examination who are graduates of acceptable dental schools and who have had at least 1 11/12 years subsequent practice in their profession.

Full information and application blanks will be furnished upon request to The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C. Applications will not be considered after Jan. 31, 1939.

Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal—The Secretary of the Navy has approved the award of the Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal to officers and enlisted men of the Army who participated in the Second Nicaraguan Campaign from Aug. 27, 1926, to Jan. 2, 1933, in cooperation with the Navy and Marine Corps.

On behalf of the Army personnel involved the Secretary of War has accepted the offer of the Secretary of the Navy. The medal will be issued by the Major General Commandant, United States Marine Corps upon approval of the applications by the War Department. Application for the medal by the Army personnel concerned should be submitted to The Adjutant General of the Army, War Department, Washington, D. C., in letter form, no special blank form being required. The application should show the exact name under which service was rendered, rank and organization when serving in Nicaragua, and the address to which the medal should be sent.

The Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal is not awarded to Army personnel who served in Nicaragua at any time other than the period Aug. 27, 1926, to Jan. 2, 1933.

Sea Duty of Lieutenants—A preliminary survey made by the Bureau of Navigation indicates considerable shortage of lieutenants in combatant ships for the fiscal year 1940. The Bureau will consider requests for an extension of sea duty from officers junior to the Class of 1924 who are due for shore duty in the Spring of 1939. This does not apply to officers serving in submarines unless they wish to be transferred to surface vessels, or to naval aviation.

High Naval Posts—Three important naval posts must be filled by President Roosevelt between now and next Spring. Two bureau chiefs must be replaced—Rear Adm. P. S. Rosstter, Surgeon General, on Dec. 1, and Rear Adm. Charles Conard, Paymaster General, on April 1—while on June 1 a successor must be named for Admiral William D. Leahy, as Chief of Naval Operations. All three of the officers will be 64 years old during the month preceding the date indicated and will retire. Conjecture as to who will be named as the Navy's next No. 1 officer, centers around Admiral Claude C. Bloch, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, and Vice Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Commander of the Scouting Force. Admiral Bloch will have but three years and two months to serve when Admiral Leahy retires, less than the four-year tour, but this is not necessarily a handicap as both the present incumbent and his predecessor had passed their 60th birthdays when appointed. Moreover, it is pointed out that Admiral Bloch, like Admiral Leahy, has had much experience in Washington and would be able to take over without having to spend much time in becoming acclimated. He has served as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Judge Advocate General, and Budget Officer, and probably more than any other flag officer in recent years, is highly regarded among members of Congress. Vice Admiral Andrews is also familiar with the Washington scene and has the advantage of having a full four years to serve if appointed. Admiral Bloch will complete one year as Cinc U. S. Fleet this January, and will continue in that post at least through the maneuvers. If not selected for CNO, he is likely to serve out two years in command of the Fleet. If he is appointed to the shore post, Vice Admiral Andrews will have a good chance to succeed him

afloat. In the Surgeon General's billet, the first to be filled, Capt. Edgar L. Woods, in command of the naval hospital at Annapolis, has long been considered the most likely prospect. Also mentioned are most of the senior captains of the Medical Corps who have time to serve and Capt. Ross T. McIntire, a commander holding temporary advanced rank as physician to the President. In connection with the Paymaster Generalcy, Capt. Ray Spear, on duty in Shore Establishments Division, and Capt. Frederick G. Pyne, in charge of the Finance and Supply School at Philadelphia, are the most frequently mentioned among numerous others.

Mosquito Boats for Navy—The Navy this week began consideration of the entries in the small boat design competition which closed on Sept. 30. The competition, held to evolve types of steel and wood subchasers and types of small and large motor torpedo boats has attracted a great deal of comment and speculation, together with entries from numerous small boat builders who believe that they have designed the latest thing in hull and motor construction.

An interesting question at the present time is "To what use could vessels of these sizes be put?" The Navy Department has stated repeatedly that they would be of no use to the fleet because of their small size which precludes their operation in heavy weather. As coastal patrol vessels, they would again be too small to operate at any distance from coastal bases or to make extended coastal patrols. Narrowing down the possibilities, observers believe that motor torpedo boats could be operated most effectively in four instances. First, as adjuncts to the Atlantic Squadron in protecting the Chesapeake Bay area and other similar bays and inlets along the Atlantic coast. Second, as coastal defenses in the Philippine Islands. Third, for use operating out of the sheltered inlets of the Aleutian group as coastal defense units, and fourth as defense adjuncts in the Panama Canal-Caribbean area.

In all of the above instances, naval officials concede, small motor torpedo boats and subchasers would be useful. Regarding the employment of this type of vessel, it will be noted that France, England, Germany and Italy, are using them for operations in more or less sheltered areas and in vastly smaller bodies of water than the United States Navy is called upon to operate in.

It is planned, according to the Navy Department, to evolve a type of each of the size vessels, designs for which have been submitted. These types would be constructed and thoroughly tested, and improvements made when possible. However, officials say that at the present time no large scale production of any of the four types will be asked.

The Navy Department will select not more than five designs of each type within the next three months to be developed into the final design stage. These final designs will be considered and the award will be made for the best plan in each category.

Britain Boosts "National Guard"—Announcement by Britain's War Secretary, Leslie Hore-Belisha, of steps to place the Territorial Army, England's National Guard, on a footing nearer that of the Regular Forces, has created considerable interest in this country. The Territorial Army is quite similar to our National Guard in that it is composed of men in civil life who devote a given number of evenings throughout the year to military training and who have about two weeks' field training in the Summer. The Territorial Army is an independent force for the purpose of home defense. It has the responsibility for manning the Coast defense of the United Kingdom. The Coast Defense organization includes formation of anti-aircraft units of the Territorial Army, Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. The Territorial Army is not liable to overseas duty except by a special act of Parliament. The Territorial Army has 12 infantry divisions, two cavalry brigades, Army troops, two anti-aircraft divisions, and coast defense units. The two anti-aircraft divisions are composed of 76 anti-aircraft batteries of Royal Artillery, 108 anti-aircraft companies of Royal Engineers, one anti-aircraft machine gun battalion, and one anti-aircraft machine gun battery. The Territorial Army comprises 202,654 men of all ranks including the staff.

Changes proposed to be made in the Territorial Army are as follows: both light and heavy machine-gun battalions for the infantry; eight-gun batteries for the artillery, along regular army lines, instead of the present four-gun batteries; the addition of the following new units: Cavalry light tank regiments, anti-tank regiments, light anti-aircraft regiments and tank battalions; formation of three motor-cycle battalions, (these do not exist now, even in the regular army); horse regiments will be retained as reserve cavalry now that most regular cavalry units have been mechanized; infantry brigades will be built on the regular army pattern of three battalions instead of four. As a result, there will be nine complete divisions on the regular army model, three motorized divisions and a mobile division.

At the same time a War Office announcement said the three new territorial motorized divisions would parallel proposed six-battalion divisions of the regular army.

Marine Corps Selection Board—The Marine Corps selection board which met on Monday of this week to select four colonels for promotion to the rank of brigadier general, one colonel for appointment as paymaster of the Corps with the rank of brigadier general, and eighteen lieutenant colonels for promotion to the rank of colonel, is expected to complete its deliberations within the ten-day period prescribed by law, according to rumors at the Navy Department.

The board consists of Maj. Gen. Louis McC. Little, USMC, Rear Adm. Andrew C. Pickens, USN, Rear Adm. William R. Furlong, USN, Brig. Gen. Randolph C. Berkeley, USMC, Brig. Gen. John C. Beaumont, USMC, and Brig. Gen. William P. Upshur, USMC, with Lt. Col. Donald Curtis, USMC, as recorder.

Gas Masks for Civilians—The shortage of gas masks and gas mask educational literature in the United States is a serious problem. The paucity of masks and informative literature was emphasized when, in discussing news dispatches reaching Washington concerning a gas mask developed for civilian use, officials commented that although there were undoubtedly several types of mask suitable for civilian use, these masks as a whole are of little value. Citing European experiments, it was noted that in several countries, three distinct types of mask are in use. A primary mask, designed for civilian use and of weak construction, suitable only for use by persons who will be required to perform very little physical exertion, a secondary mask of stronger construction, designed for persons who would have to continue their work under threat of gas attacks, such as public utility workers and others needed to keep a city functioning, and the military mask, of durable construction, designed for use by troops in the field.

Lt. Col. B. A. Brackenbury, CWS, USA, chemical warfare officer of the Sixth Corps Area, in cooperation with Dr. D. K. Whipple, of Chicago, a civilian expert on

gas masks, has designed a simple type of mask that will provide protection for civilians and could be turned out at the rate of three thousand per day by present facilities. Admittedly not a complete protection against gas attack, the mask would, however, provide a modicum of safety in the event of gas attack. One of the main features of the mask is the fact that it has no mouth or nose piece and is easy to breathe through. A large cannister is suspended from the face piece of fabricated rubber-coated cloth, and the chemicals in the cannister, it is estimated, will give protection for approximately one month.

Anti-Espionage Drive—Increased activity on the part of the United States against foreign spies, either through greater coordination of the efforts of existing Governmental agencies or the creation of a special unit for such work, appears certain as the result of a statement by President Roosevelt last week, but what exactly is to be done remains uncertain. The Army and Navy, although no official opinion will be expressed in the matter, are said not to favor setting up a special spy catching outfit under the Department of Justice or elsewhere. For one thing, it is believed that military secrets might be more subject to theft if civilian investigators had access to them, such a service being much easier for a foreign agent to enter than the Army and Navy. It is also felt that the creation of an "OGPU" might interfere with the rearmament program by arousing public sentiment against increased appropriations for the Services. How well-based this is, or even how accurately it expresses the official military and naval opinion, is conjectural. It is felt in Army and Navy circles that many so-called "spies" are simply racketeers who furnish their employers with information garnered from professional service journals, official documents and congressional hearings. The way to stop this, some officers feel is to be more careful what is revealed from these sources. Others, however, question whether anything of value can be obtained in this manner. More concern is felt over the danger of sabotage in factories manufacturing war materials or other essential products at the outset of any war through the efforts of aliens employed therein. It is considered that much can be done to prevent such dangers. In addition to the reported difference of opinion in Government circles as to what is to be done, it is likely that the nature of the new set-up when accomplished will be more or less secret. It is felt in some circles that publicity such as to whether Army and Navy officers were in charge with civilians as investigators or whether officers were acting as agents under civilian control might endanger the effectiveness of the organization. What is likely, however, is that the coordination of effort will be handled by civilian officials with Service advice and that actual enforcement will be in the hands of civilians with Army and Navy officers doing investigational work only as to the safeguards that must be erected and cooperating wherever necessary.

Publication of Selection Board Reports—The Navy Department has decided against a proposed change in policy as to announcement of the results of selection boards. It had been suggested that the reports of selection boards be held confidential and officers eligible be notified privately by letter as to the action in their case. Under the plan, there would be no designation placed in the Navy Register showing officers on the promotion list and the first information as to who was selected and who was not would come when nominations of officers to be promoted were sent to the Senate or others were actually transferred to the retired list. The plan was offered to save embarrassment to officers not selected, and to prevent unfavorable publicity which has occurred in the past when some prominent officer was not chosen. However, the plan was dropped because of the feeling that the officers up for selection would want to know their fate as soon as possible rather than wait for a personal letter of notification. Moreover, it was considered that some members of Congress might get the idea from the change that the Navy Department was "up to something" in keeping everything secret, and while there was no thought of this, the sole reason being that stated above, it was deemed better to continue as at present.

General Kilner Leaves Langley

Langley Field, Va.—Brig. Gen. Walter G. Kilner, AC, concluded his tour of duty as Chief of Staff of the General Headquarters Air Force, with station at Langley Field, Va., on Thursday. He reported for his new duty as Assistant Chief of the Air Corps in Washington yesterday, succeeding Brig. Gen. Henry H. Arnold who was recently made the Chief of the Air Corps.

General Kilner had served for the past two years on the Staff of Maj. Gen. F. M. Andrews, commanding the General Headquarters Air Force, and the warmth of the admiration felt for him by all the personnel at Langley Field was evidenced in a little ceremony which took place in General Andrews' office, previous to his departure, when War Department Orders were received announcing his promotion to the grade of Brigadier General, Assistant Chief of the Air Corps. On that occasion, General Andrews had the entire Staff assembled for the purpose of witnessing his formal elevation to the new rank. After announcing the purpose of the assembly, General Andrews directed Maj. William W. Dick, A.G.D., as Adjutant General of the General Headquarters Air Force, to administer to General Kilner the oath of his new office. Immediately following this, Maj. Dache M. Reeves, Air Corps, Assistant to G-1, made a brief and happy presentation address, turning over to General Andrews the silver stars indicative of the well earned advancement in grade. General Andrews then, in a few well chosen words expressing his warm personal and official appreciation of General Kilner's services, pinned the stars on the new General's shoulders. Although taken by surprise,

General Kilner made a most fitting reply, in which he showed how deeply he had been touched by the evidence of genuine affection on the part of his brother officers in the GHQ Headquarters Staff. His remarks were followed by most generous applause on their part, and later by the individual best wishes expressed by each officer accompanying a cordial handclasp.

General Kilner is being succeeded, as Chief of Staff of the GHQ Air Force, by Brig. Gen. George H. Brett, AC. General Brett has recently returned to the United States from duty as Commanding General of the 19th Bombardment Group, in the Panama Canal Zone. He is at present on a leave of absence at Menlo Park, Calif., and pending his arrival Lt. Col. Clinton W. Howard, AC, Assistant Chief of Staff G-4, is acting as Chief of Staff of the GHQ Air Force.

Rental Allowances

The Acting Comptroller General held this week that "The mere declaring by special orders issued after the period involved, that the quarters assigned to an Army officer and his dependents were inadequate while ordinary repairs were being made, does not authorize payment to the officer of rental allowance for the period involved."

The ruling was made in response to a query from Maj. Charles Lewis, FD, USA, Madison Barracks, N. Y., in regard to a voucher in favor of 1st Lt. Richard F. Reidy, 28th Infantry, Ft. Niagara, N. Y., representing rental allowances for the period May 1 to 31, 1938. Special orders issued July 19, 1938 had stated that his quarters were inadequate for the period mentioned at which time they had been under repairs.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 135)

Lt. Benjamin L. Halley, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, to trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Ocs. Sept. 23 to Asiatic Sta., revoked.

Lt. Halsted L. Hopping, det. C. O., Nav. Reserve Aviation Base, Minneapolis, Nov. 1; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego.

Lt. William J. Marshall, det. staff, Cdr. Trng. Detachment; to staff, Cdr. Atlantic Sqdn. as engr. off.

Lt. James H. Newsome, det. Br. Hydro. Office, New York, abt. Nov. 4; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. David L. Nutter, det. Aide and flag lt. on staff, Cdr. Trng. Detachment; to staff, Cdr. Atlantic Sqdn., as aide and flag lt.

Lt. Elliott B. Strauss, det. Aide and flag secy. on staff, Cdr. Trng. Detachment; to staff, Cdr. Atlantic Sqdn. as aide and flag secy.

Lt. (Jg) Anthony Talerico, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Oct. 7; to Idaho.

Lt. John R. Weissner (MC), det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Hawthorne, Nev., Nov. 1; to Dest. Div. 28.

Ch. Gunner Lawrence Fasano, det. Wright,

Dec. 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Asiatic Despatch Orders Oct. 10

Lt. (Jg) Matthew Maria, det. Pillsbury; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (Jg) Arthur R. Frechette (DC), det. 4th Marines; to Nyd., Puget Sound.

Elec. Oscar Oshelm, det. Black Hawk; to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Robert B. Alderman, to Mindanao.

Ens. Joseph A. Coppola, to Pillsbury.

Ens. Richard B. Pratt, to Augusta.

Lt. Lee D. Boyle (SC), to Nav. Supply Depot, San Diego.

Lt. Edward B. Harp (CHC), to Norfolk Nav. Hosp.

October 12, 1938

Capt. Edwin A. Wolleson, det. C. O., Tennessee, Dec. 15; to chief of staff and aide, Comdt. 9th Nav. District.

Lt. Comdr. Roscoe L. Bowman, relieved addl. duty as aviation off., staff, Cdr. Cruiser Div. 4; to addl. duty Northampton.

Lt. Joseph M. Began, det. Nyd., Puget Sound, Oct.; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Samuel H. Crittenden, Jr., duty as asst. fire con. off. Brooklyn.

Lt. John B. Moss, relieved addl. duty as aviation off., staff, Cdr. Cruiser Div. 7, Oct.; to addl. duty involving flying San Francisco.

Lt. Thayer T. Tucker, relieved addl. duty as aviation off., staff, Cdr. Cruiser Div. 6, Oct.; to addl. duty involving flying Minneapolis.

Lt. (Jg) Joseph F. Enright, det. S-35; to S-22.

Lt. (Jg) Harry M. Lindsay, Jr., det. S-22; to S-35.

Ens. Harry A. Barnard, Jr., det. Hull, Dec. 10; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Comdr. Willard S. Sargent (MC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada.

Lt. Guy E. Stahr (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.

Pay Clk. Dallas E. Kellum, det. Gold Star, Oct.; to West Virginia.

Orders to Chief Petty Officers

John M. Adair, CPhM, USS Saratoga to NRS San Francisco, Calif.

Augustus F. Alles, CGM, USS Philadelphia to USS Jouett.

Emil R. Anderson, CTM, USS Pollack to NRS, San Francisco, Calif.

William H. Ballard, CEM, USS Monaghan to NRS, Houston, Texas.

Preston L. Baswell, ACOM, VF Squadron 6 to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

Edmond K. Beam, CMM, USS Colorado to NRS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Louis Brouwer, CSM, USS Balch to NRS, San Francisco, Calif.

Ralph R. Buckner, CEM, USS Lexington to NRS, Kansas City, Mo.

George J. Butler, CRM, USS Helm to RS, Washington, D. C.

Andrew Callaghan, CSK, USS Melville to Eleventh District.

John J. Callahan, CWT, USS Conyngham to NRS, Omaha, Neb.

Edward J. Cavanagh, CRM, First District to USS Mugford.

Harold J. Champagne, CBM, RS Norfolk, Va., to Comdrilldet.

Otto Christman, CFM, USS Truxtun to Torpedo Sta., Newport, R. I.

Laurence E. Clow, CRM, USS Indianapolis to First District.

Rocco A. Cocchia, CGM, USS Widgeon to NRS, Seattle, Wash.

Robert T. Corum, CMM, USS Cuyahoga to USS S-30.

Chalmer E. Craig, CEM, USS Langley to NRS, Denver, Colo.

Louis F. Daughinals, CMM, N. Hos. Philadelphia to USS Ellet.

Herman R. Dean, Bmstr., N. Sta. Samoa to RS, San Francisco, Calif.

Carl B. Dentson, CRM, Eleventh District to Combafesor.

LeRoy A. Dewell, CBM, USS Wyoming to RS, Boston, Mass.

Merle F. Ferris, Cmsmith, USS Whitney to NRS, Dallas, Texas.

Charles H. Gaines, ACMM, VP Squadron 18 to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

Clarence Gerhard, CCStd, USS Potomac to Comdrilldet.

Eldon L. Guhl, CEM, USS Philadelphia to USS Cincinnati.

Denver E. Hackleman, CGM, USS Jarvis to RS, Puget Sound, Wash.

Tony R. Hicks, CWT, Nyd, Mare Island to USS Ralph Talbot.

Robert L. Hinkle, CRM, Thirteenth District to Combafesor.

Arnold A. Holthus, CEM, USS Idaho to NRS, Des Moines, Iowa.

Arthur R. Ives, CRM, Thirteenth District to Combafesor.

William S. Kaspar, CRM, USS Worden to First Naval District.

Vincent D. Kempsey, CRM, Eleventh District to Combafesor.

Edwin L. Kostuck, CTM, USS Cincinnati to NTS, San Diego, Calif.

Arthur C. Larson, CRM, Thirteenth District to RS, Puget Sound.

Walter W. Lash, CWT, USS Saratoga to NRS, Chicago, Illinois.

Joseph W. Leger, CMM, USS Narwhal to RS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marcel A. Le Gros, CMM, USS Argonne to NRS, Dallas, Texas.

Charles E. Libbey, CMM, USS Semmes to USS Cuyahoga.

James L. Locke, CWT, USS Sandpiper to NRS, Birmingham, Ala.

Horace Martin, CEM, USS Dent to Eleventh District.

John N. McLean, CBM, USS Hovey to NTS, Newport, R. I.

John B. Mellett, CEM, USS S-43 to RS, Norfolk, Va.

Denney S. Miller, CPhM, N. Hos., Wash., D. C., to N. Dispensary, Wash., D. C.

Harvey E. Miller, CSM, USS Minneapolis to NRS, St. Louis, Mo.

Henry Otten, CTC, USS Colorado to RS, Washington, D. C.

John W. Popp, CRM, Eighth District to Comdrilldet.

Herbert M. Pritchard, CWT, USS Ralph Talbot to USS Wichita.

John W. Proffer, CRM, Eleventh District to Combafesor.

Joseph M. Rekos, CMM, USS Permit to NRS, Dallas, Texas.

Felix J. Richard, CWT, USS Melville to NRS, Little Rock, Ark.

Earl M. Rodgers, CRM, Eighth District to USS Cincinnati.

Harry C. Ruth, CWT, USS Chaumont to NRS, Little Rock, Ark.

Alvin O. Sagen, ACM, NAS San Diego to Combafesor.

Carl H. Settlemeyer, CGM, USS Oglala to NRS, Raleigh, N. C.

Willard C. Smathers, ACMM (NAP), NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to VP Squadron 9.

John H. Smith, CMM, USS Charleston to NRS, Macon, Ga.

Ferdinand E. Sobota, CEM, USS S-45 to NRS, Seattle, Wash.

Tip C. Story, CBM, USS Medusa to NTS, Norfolk, Va.

Herbert Streep, CPhM, N. Hos., Annapolis, to N. Hos., Washington, D. C.

James E. Summers, CPhM, N. Hos., New York, to N. Hos., Annapolis, Md.

James E. Thomas, CSK, USS Arkansas to Fifth Naval District.

Franklin C. Thompson, CCStd, USS Helm to RS, Washington, D. C.

Amando J. Vetro, CSM, USS Houston to NRS, Seattle, Wash.

Gordon H. Waterman, CGM, USS Vincennes to NRS, Minneapolis, Minn.

Hollie L. Weeks, CBM, USS Boggs to Twelfth Naval District.

Arthur Weston, CRM, VP Squadron 3 to NPG, Dahlgren, Va.

Albert J. Winter, CPhM, N. Dispensary, Wash., D. C., to USS Benham.

Coast Guard Orders

Lt. Comdr. R. T. McElligott, Champlain, promoted to Commander, with rank as such from July 1, 1938.

Lt. F. C. Pollard, Modoc, promoted to Lieutenant Commander, with rank as such from July 1, 1938.

Comdr. Joseph Greenspan, Headquarters, orders of Sept. 6, amended in that assignment is to Campbell as commanding officer in lieu of Pontchartrain.

Lt. Comdr. L. E. Wells, det. Algonquin, upon relief by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Jewell, and assigned Pontchartrain as commanding officer.

Lt. Comdr. R. B. Hall, det. Boston Division, Dec. 1, 1938, and assigned Mohawk as commanding officer.

Lt. Comdr. A. G. Hall, det. Comanche, Dec. 1, and assigned Ft. Trumbull Training Station.

Lt. Comdr. R. C. Jewell, det. Maine Inshore Patrol Force, Nov. 15, and assigned Algonquin as commanding officer.

Lt. Comdr. E. B. Smith, det. Bibb and temporary duty in Norfolk Division and on Sebago, upon relief by Lt. G. C. Lindauer, and assigned Hamilton as eng. off.

Lt. Comdr. C. H. Peterson, det. Hamilton, upon relief by Lt. Comdr. E. B. Smith, and assigned Headquarters.

Lt. Comdr. P. W. Collins, det. Unalga, Nov. 15, and assigned to command of St. Mary's River Patrol; designated Captain of the Port of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and authorized to enforce rules and regulations for St. Mary's River.

Lt. Comdr. C. W. Thomas, det. Hermes, upon relief by Lt. E. G. Brooks, and assigned Boston Division.

Lt. E. B. Johnson, det. Norfolk Division, not later than Nov. 1, and assigned line duty Mojave.

Lt. E. G. Brooks, det. Taney, about Dec. 1, and assigned Hermes as commanding officer.

Lt. J. H. Martin, det. Mendota, Nov. 7, and assigned Pandora as exec. off.

Lt. A. L. Ford, det. Tahoma, upon relief by Lt. R. L. Horne, and assigned Dione as commanding officer.

Lt. J. A. Glynn, det. Pandora, upon relief

by Lt. J. H. Martin, and assigned Icarus as commanding officer.

Lt. R. L. Horne, det. Mojave, Nov. 1, and assigned Tahoma as exec. off.

Lt. J. R. Stewart, det. Itasca, upon relief by Lt. E. E. Comstock, and assigned Perseus as exec. off.

Lt. E. E. Comstock, det. Headquarters, Nov. 1, assigned line duty Itasca.

Lt. H. B. Roberts, det. Aurora, upon relief by Lt. R. E. Mroczkowski, assigned line duty Taney.

Lt. R. E. Mroczkowski, det. Escanaba, Nov. 15, assigned Aurora as exec. off.

Ens. J. S. Muzzy, det. Northland and Seattle Division, ten days after return to that Division, assigned line duty Tahoma.

Ens. R. W. Blouin, det. Northland, upon delivery that vessel to Maritime Service Training Station, Government Island, California, assigned line duty Duane.

Lt. Comdr. E. H. Fritzsche, det. Headquarters, one month after reporting of Lt. Comdr. C. H. Peterson, assigned Comanche as commanding officer.

Lt. J. A. Dirks, det. Cyane, upon relief by Lt. F. K. Johnson, assigned line duty Mendota.

Lt. James Plakias, det. Tahoma, Nov. 15, assigned line duty Hamilton.

Lt. (Jg) K. O. A. Zittel, det. Taney, Dec. 1, assigned line duty Onondaga.

Lt. (Jg) C. H. Stober, det. Alert, upon relief by Lt. (Jg) G. D. Synon, assigned Taney, line duty.

Lt. (Jg) J. J. Hutson, Jr., det. Modoc, Nov. 15, assigned line duty Escanaba.

Ens. E. P. Chester, Jr., det. Tahoe, Dec. 1, assigned line duty Modoc.

Ens. F. J. Schelber, det. Tampa, Dec. 1, assigned engineering duty Bibb.

Ens. Robert Wilcox, det. Tallapoosa, Dec. 1, assigned line duty Tahoe.

Chief Boatswain C. M. Feddersen, det. Rush, assigned Nansamond as commanding officer.

Chief Boatswain A. F. Pittman, det. Nansamond, assigned Rush as commanding officer.

Chief Carpenter A. H. Lansing, det. Norfolk Division, Nov. 1, and assigned Base Six.

Chief Boatswain (L) W. J. McGaw, Fourth District, orders of Sept. 13, 1938, cancelled.

Boatswain R. S. Miller, det. Vigilant, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective Nov. 1, 1938.

Machinist D. J. Liberty, det. St. Mary's River Patrol, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective Nov. 1, 1938.

Boatswain (L) R. G. Morton, det. Fairport Station, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective Nov. 1, 1938.

Radio Electrician G. R. Bush, Headquarters, promoted to Chief Radio Electrician, with rank as such from Aug. 1, 1938.

Pay Clerk D. P. Burke, det. Ninth District and assigned Chicago Division.

Chief Yeoman B. M. Barnett, Sixth District office, issued an acting appointment as Pay Clerk.

Mother Held to be a Dependent

The Supreme Court of the United States, on October 10, 1938, denied the Government's petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of Coleman F. Driver v. United States, in which case the Court of Claims had held that the mother of an officer is a dependent within the meaning of the statute (Section 12 of the Act of May 18, 1920, 41 Stat. 601, and Section 12 of the Act of June 10, 1922, 42 Stat. 625) providing for transportation for an officer and his dependents when ordered to make a permanent change of station.

The Court of Claims has decided in several cases that where an officer pursuant to competent orders proceeds to his home to await orders for retirement, he makes a permanent change of station within the meaning of the statute, and is entitled to be reimbursed for the cost of transportation for his dependents. But the question whether the mother of an officer is a "dependent" within the meaning of the statute under such circumstances had never been presented to the Court prior to the Driver case.

It was contended by the Government that, notwithstanding the fact that the mother of an officer was included in the definition of "dependent" in Section 4 of the Act of June 10, 1922, supra, she is not a dependent within the statute providing for transportation because the "mother" is not specifically mentioned in that statute.

The attorneys for the plaintiff in the case were Ansell, Ansell and Marshall.

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Would Ban War Planes

Secretary of War Woodring, speaking at the site of the Great Salt Plains Dam, Cherokee, Okla., Oct. 11, expressed a hope that future arms limitation conferences would outlaw the airplane as an instrument of war.

"It is my hope," Mr. Woodring declared, "that there may be advanced at the conference tables of the future international agreements completely stripping aircraft of all armament and death-dealing devices—yes, the complete outlawry of the plane as an instrument of war. What a long humanitarian stride would be taken could world-wide agreement be reached demanding that the plane be employed only as a means of commercial intercourse! What a load lifted from the shoulders of a fearful world!"

Observers in Washington recalled that the proposal to outlaw military aviation was once brought forward by pre-Hitler Germany, when in 1932, at the League of Nations disarmament conference at Geneva, that nation advocated a ban on aerial forces. The United States, too, through Hugh Wilson, now Ambassador to Germany, favored an "absolute, unqualified and universal" prohibition of bombing. Italy at that time concurred in the proposal. France, too, proposed uniting all military air forces into a League police force. Considerably earlier, in 1899 and 1907, the Hague Peace Conventions prohibited the launching of projectiles or other explosives from balloons.

Excerpts from his address follow:

Unquestionably, history will record that President Roosevelt's leadership toward bringing about pacific solution of Europe's pressing problems constituted a factor of major importance in preventing an armed conflict which threatened eventually to engulf the whole world. Our President loves peace and hates war, as we of the Middle West love peace and hate war. His hatred of war, shared wholeheartedly by his 130,000,000 fellow citizens, prompted his messages, which proved of such great influence in the initiation of the round table conference, whereat the pending conflict was forestalled. The world now has reason to hope that the Munich conference may be the forerunner of further conventions at which may be evolved international understandings which will assure peace for Europe and peace for all the world for decades to come.

We may even visualize from these meetings of nations the fulfillment of the burning aspiration of the peoples of the globe—limitation of armaments to the point where military forces will be designed and organized for defensive purposes only, as is true of our own Army, and so designed and so organized will be incapable of that offensive power of invasion which for long years has kept the world in fear and disquietude. If our hopes run not too high, if further international conferences are assembled to negotiate such agreements, then a large measure of the credit must go to our President.

If the time be not opportune for international agreement to limit armaments and armies to purely defensive roles, can we not anticipate some mitigation of the merciless slaughter of civilians from the skies which has characterized armed conflicts of recent years?

A project to conserve life and property has brought us here today. Similar projects to harness the destructive forces of nature are continuously under way in all civilized lands. How can we reconcile such a civilization to contemplation that every armed conflict hereafter, if there must be such, must inevitably be marked by the barbaric butchery of women and children, of the aged and the feeble non-combatants?

It is my hope that there may be advanced at the conference tables of the future international agreements completely stripping aircraft of all armament and death-dealing devices—yes, for the complete outlawry of the plane as an instrument of war. What a long humanitarian stride would be taken could world-wide agreement be reached demanding that the plane be employed only as a means of commercial intercourse! What a load lifted from the shoulders of a fearful world!

Wars do still rage in hemispheres other than our own. The foundations of the present peace in Europe are of recent construction and are untested. However, we do have assurances that the world's problems are on the road to solution by negotiation rather than by the exercise of armed might. And it is with a deep sense of relief that I today find it possible to talk of construction rather than destruction. In the nerve-racking days of the past several weeks I came to realize that the Secretary of War in our United States is a most fortunate individual, in that his responsibilities do not pertain solely to military problems; that many of his duties have direct bearing on the national development and

well-being, such as measures for flood control and improvements to our harbors and waterways. Such considerations do serve as a mental safety-valve in times of world turmoil.

"Sun Bathing on Board Ships And the Uniform Therefor"

Confronted with the perplexing problem of whether or not to permit sun bathing on board ship and, if so, the uniform therefor, Capt. F. A. L. Vossler, USN, commander of the USS Northampton, recently requested and received a statement of policy from Rear Adm. G. J. Rowcliffe, USN, commander of Cruisers, Scouting Force.

Admiral Rowcliffe, who recently served a tour as The Judge Advocate General of the Navy, went thoroughly into the situation concluding with the statement that he does not object to sun bathing nor does he prescribe it, but he would be glad to receive any report as to experience in handling the "existing complex for the stimulation of health and the use of spare time."

The full text of Admiral Rowcliffe's reply as sent to Captain Vossler through Rear Adm. W. S. Anderson, USN, commander of Cruiser Division Four, with copies to Rear Adm. R. E. Ingersoll, USN, commanding Cruiser Division Six, and Rear Adm. H. E. Kimmel, USN, commanding Cruiser Division Seven, is as follows:

San Pedro, Calif.,
September 7, 1938.

From: Commander Cruisers, Scouting Force.
To: Commanding Officer, USS Northampton.
Via: Commander Cruiser Division FOUR.
Subject: Sun Bathing on board ship.
Reference: (a) C. O. NORTHAMPTON 1tr
A2-1/A4-4(770) of August 19, 1938.

1. In reference the Commanding Officer NORTHAMPTON, requests information as to Commander Cruisers, Scouting Force's policy concerning sun bathing and the uniform therefor.

2. Inspection of the standard publications brings to light the following pertinent paragraphs:

U. S. Navy Regulations 1920: Articles 1319(3) and 1323(1).

Uniform Regulations, 1922: Articles 13(c) and 273.

U. S. Fleet Regulations, 1937: Article 243-(B).

3. Nowhere is sun bathing scheduled or required.

4. That the sun's rays have beneficial qualities with proper distribution on the human body there can be no reasonable doubt; relaxation has merit in appropriate degree. It seems only fair to observe that, the sun's age and man's antiquity being what they are, sun bathing has been practiced for some time in the past without a policy. However, the price of clothing, the progress of medical thermo and radio technique and the existing inclination of mankind toward nakedness and idleness may require the establishment of a policy.

5. Sun bathing, by its nature, seems to eliminate clothing at least temporarily. Civil practice seems to vary; in hospitals and sanatoria clothing appears often to be dispensed with on account of full control of screening and observers; in some localities shorts, scanties and brassieres seem the measure of propriety; in other localities it is understood even these brevities are dispensed with. There appears to be no fixed practice nor custom of the sea for men-of-war. However, the use of trunks has been established as suitable for public swimming from ships of the Navy, for raceboat crews and for other athletic exercises on board. There appears to be no reason why they may not be used for sun bathing, if desired. There is no other appropriate uniform; neither nakedness nor underwear are authorized Navy outer uniforms at present.

6. Athletic exercises are normally assigned to designated parts of the ship and are placed under competent supervision and limited as to hours. If sun bathing be considered either a form of personal athletics or a form of treatment it should have appropriate and corresponding supervision and limitations. Intelligent discretion should be used to prevent irregularities or giving offense by the judicious selection of time, place and screening when appropriate. Sun bathing appears to be within the discretion of the Commanding Officer as to permission and regulations, subject to the citations in paragraph 2.

7. Subject to the above remarks which do not in any way modify his expectations as to shipshape appearance and smartness of these Cruisers, Commanding Cruisers, Scouting Force, does not object to sun bathing nor does he prescribe it, and would be glad to receive any report as to experience in handling the existing complex for the stimulation of health and the use of spare time.

G. J. ROWCLIFF.

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Personals

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. S. Hartshorn, who are motoring to the Pacific Coast, are spending a month with their daughter, Mrs. R. B. Davenport of Randolph Field, Texas, and are located at the Argyle Hotel, San Antonio.

Rear Adm. Wat T. Cluverius, USN, Commandant of the Fourth Naval District, accompanied by his aide, Lt. Eugene E. Paro, USN, visited the Admiral Farragut Academy, at Toms River, N. J., on Oct. 5, as the guest of Rear Adm. Samuel S. Robinson, USN-Ret., the Superintendent. A review of the Cadet Corps was held, after which the Commandant inspected the Academy.

Col. Royal Reynolds, MC, USA, left Washington last Saturday to attend the meeting of the College of Surgeons, in New York. Mrs. Reynolds is the guest of her daughter and son-in-law, 1st Lt. and Mrs. William H. Allen, Jr., FA, USA, at West Point, while Colonel Reynolds is in New York.

Weddings and Engagements

Mrs. Elizabeth Dalton Peck, formerly of Indianapolis, Ind. and Milwaukee, Wis., and Col. Frederick C. Test, Inf., USA, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Oregon State College, were married at a quiet ceremony Tuesday, Oct. 4, in Corvallis, Ore.

Mrs. William Wallace Haughey of Los Angeles, Cal., attended the bride and Lt. Col. Hugh B. Keen attended the groom.

Members of the army stationed in Corvallis were present at the wedding and reception.

Colonel and Mrs. Test will be at home at 105 N. 21st Street after Oct. 9.

In a military ceremony which took place at St. Joseph's Church, New London, Conn., Miss Dorothy Edgar Mott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Mott, of New London, was married to Lt. (Jg) Blish Charles Hills, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blish Hills, of Troy, Kans.

The wedding was performed by the Rev. Fr. Denis A. O'Brien.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white faille taffeta made with a sweetheart neckline. The skirt fell in graceful folds from a Marie Antoinette basque to form an oval train. The bridal veil of illusion was made on a cap of Chantilly lace, caught with orange blossoms, which had been worn in her mother's wedding veil. She carried a shower bouquet of gardenias, lilies of the valley, and orchids tipped with purple.

The bride's only attendant was the maid of honor, Miss Mary Eleanor Turbet. She wore a gown of varsity gold faille taffets, basque model, with sweetheart neckline and hoop skirt, with a brown velvet doll hat trimmed with gold and green feathers, brown gloves and slippers and carried a bouquet of Fall flowers in shades of gold and tawney, tied with brown gauze.

Lieutenant Hills had for his best man Lt. (Jg) Robert Leach, USN, a classmate at the Naval Academy.

Ushers were Lieutenants (junior grade) Thomas F. Williams, Francis E. Brown, Peyton Wirtz, Robert Gallagher, M. W. Thomas and Ens. Russell Kefauver.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Hills will make their home in Portsmouth, N. H., where the bridegroom is stationed aboard the Submarine Seal. Lieutenant Hills attended Highland College, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1933. Mrs. Hills was graduated from Williams Memorial Institute at New London and from Mary Mount College at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Col. and Mrs. Avery John Cooper, CAC, USA, of Ft. Totten, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ella Gibson Cooper, to Mr. Robert E. Lee Thomas of Honolulu, son of Maj. Frederick Thomas, USA-Ret.

Miss Cooper attended Vassar and the University of Hawaii and has been a student for two and a half years at George Washington Law School. She is a member of Phi Delta Delta Legal Sorority, and of the Army and Navy Chapter of the

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. Thomas is a graduate of the University of Hawaii.

Mrs. William Howard Lawson of Pedro Miguel, Panama, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Wilma Virginia Lawson to 2nd Lt. John B. Heles, USMC, son of Dr. and Mrs. John B. Heles of Dubuque, Iowa.

Miss Jean Louise Wyllie, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert E. Wyllie, USA-Ret., was married to Ens. Reeves Cross, USNR, at Berkeley, Calif., Saturday, Oct. 1, the ceremony taking place in St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Both Ensign and Mrs. Cross were graduated from the University of California, and the bride has also a Master's degree from that institution. The couple will live in Salinas, Calif., where Ensign Cross is in business.

Capt. and Mrs. Evan W. Scott, (Ch.C.), USN, of San Diego, Calif., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Betty Jane Scott, to Dr. Daniel Bailey Hardenbergh, son of Mrs. D. B. Hardenbergh, and the late Dr. Hardenbergh.

Col. and Mrs. Albert S. Fuger, USA-Ret., of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Margaret Fuger to Mr. William Gould Northgraves of Portland, Maine.

Miss Fuger graduated from the University of Maine, and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. She received her master's degree in Social Service in 1933 from Smith College of Social Service, and has been with the Maine Bureau of Social Welfare for five years.

Mr. Northgraves received an art education at Portland Art School and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Miss Fuger is the granddaughter of the late Col. Frederick Fuger, USA, and niece of Mrs. J. E. Cusack, widow of Colonel Cusack, USA, and Mrs. Oscar F. Smith, widow of Col. D. M. King, USA.

An attractive wedding which took place in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Oct. 9 was that of Miss Marjorie Robinson, of Richmond, Utah, and Mr. Guy Carleton Glassford of the Hotel Utah staff.

Mr. Glassford is the son of Brig. Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, USA-Ret., of Phoenix, Ariz., and of Mrs. Cora Carleton Glassford of San Antonio, Tex.

The Jade Room of the Hotel Utah was the scene of the morning wedding, which was decorated in bridal white for the occasion. The bride entered the room upon the arm of her brother, Mr. Julian Robinson, preceded by the matron of honor, Mrs. Julian Robinson, her only attendant. The best man was Clare Wonnicoat. Bishop Saul Hyer of the Church of Latter-Day Saints united the pair in marriage using the civil ceremony.

The bride chose a model of golden-apricot chiffon for her gown, which was designed in the long graceful lines of the season's mode. With this was worn satin slippers in the duobonnet tone, whose color was duplicated in the ribbon streamers which tied her bouquet of bronze Tullman roses. Tiny buds of the same flower were worn as a bandeau in her hair.

The matron of honor wore a gown of brown lace, over a lighter brown, her slippers were of gold cloth, and she carried a bouquet of yellow roses and pom-pom chrysanthemums tied with gold streamers.

After the ceremony a reception was held for a hundred guests which included many out of town friends and relatives, with a contingent of Army friends from Fort Douglas.

The bridal pair left for a two weeks' motor trip which will include the Grand Canyon, and visits to General Glassford, in Phoenix, Lt. and Mrs. Lee W. Park, USN, sister and brother-in-law of the groom and a stay of a few days in Los Angeles where for three years the groom lived while on the staff of the Biltmore Hotel.



MISS JOSEPHINE MILES

daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Bruce E. Miles, of St. Joseph, Mo., whose engagement to Mr. John Randolph Hall, Jr., son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Randolph Hall, MC, USA, was recently announced. The wedding is to take place November 24 in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. James De Lafayette Brown, of Greenville, S. C., announce the marriage of their daughter, Louise Brown Simmons, to Mr. Harry A. Baldrige, Jr., on September 7th. The marriage took place in the bride's home in Greenville and was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. L. Ball, D.D. Only immediate friends were present for the ceremony. The bridegroom is the son of Capt. and Mrs. Harry Alexander Baldrige, USN-Ret., of Annapolis, Md. Mr. Baldrige has been associated with the Shell Union Oil Corporation for the past eight years and is now manager of that company's office in Greenville where the couple will reside.

Mrs. N. Harris McDowell, of Washington, D. C., announces the engagement of her daughter Joan Harris, to 1st Lt. Howard Van Auker, MC, USA.

Miss McDowell is the daughter of Col. John McDowell, FA, USA, and a granddaughter of Mrs. William Hamilton Harris, of Newburgh, New York. She is a sister of Mrs. Thomas Fowler Milbank, of New York City, and Mrs. Karol Anthony Bauer, of Plattsburg Barracks, New York and Miss Elaine McDowell, of Washington, D. C. She is a graduate of Western High School and is a member of the Army and Navy Sorority, Tau Omicron Phi.

Lieutenant Van Auker is the son of Mrs. Howard Robert Van Auker and the late Mr. Van Auker, of Bergenfield, New Jersey. He was graduated from Yankton College, South Dakota, in 1925 and the University of Michigan in 1931. He is a member of Phi Beta Phi fraternity and the honor fraternities of the University of Michigan of Alpha Phi Alpha and Phi Kappa Phi. He is stationed at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia. No date has been set for the wedding.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson, QMC, USA, have announced the engagement of

their daughter, Miss Anne Johnson, to 1st Lt. John Richards Parker, CE, USA. The wedding is to take place in June.

Miss Jean Farrell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Louis Farrell, (Inf.) GSC, USA, was married on Tuesday, October 11, to Lt. (Jg) Bertram J. Prueher, USN, in a ceremony taking place at the Ft. Omaha Officers' club, Nebraska.

The bride, escorted by her father, wore a dress of hammered white satin on princess lines, with a two yard train. The long sleeves, pointed over the hand, puffed upward at the top. The neckline, pointed in front, was buttoned to a high closing at the back. The bride's cap and veil of tulle were trimmed with her great-great-grandmother's wedding lace. Tabs of the lace framed the face at either side, and there were lace insets at the bottom of the train. The bridal shower bouquet was composed of white orchids, sweet peas and lilies of the valley.

Miss Polly Abraham of Ft. Crook, Neb., was maid of honor, and Miss Mary Louise Cobb was bridesmaid. They were attired in flared skirt gowns of tulle and rose taffeta, worn with quilted bolero jackets. To matching tulle bandeaux were caught the sheerest of face veils. Arm bouquets were of tulle and roses.

The bridegroom's twin brothers, Messrs. Robert and James Prueher of (Please turn to Page 142)

Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the Woman's Club Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut Ave., Northwest, Washington, D. C.)

Boston, Mass. — The Army-Navy Women's Club of Boston held the first meeting of this season on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at the Kenmore Hotel. Seventy members attended the luncheon followed by bridge.

The officers for the year are: president, Mrs. William H. Wilson, wife of Major General Wilson, USA; vice president, Mrs. C. H. J. Keppler, wife of Captain Keppler, USN; 2nd vice president, Mrs. Charles Thomas-Stable, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas-Stable, USA; treasurer, Mrs. John A. Baird, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Baird, USA, and secretary, Mrs. James B. Mann, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Mann, USA.

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.
October 13, 1938

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps and Mrs. Arnold will receive at the reception and dance to be given Saturday evening in the Officers' Club at Bolling Field for the members of the Air Corps and their wives who have recently arrived in Washington. Lt. Col. and Mrs. Floyd Emerson Galloway, who will entertain informally at dinner before the party, will receive with General and Mrs. Arnold. Also in the receiving line will be Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter G. Kilner, who are coming from General Kilner's former station at Langley Field.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harold C. Fitz, USN, have as guests Mrs. Fitz's sister, Mrs. John Hagen, who arrived recently from her home at Short Hills, N. J. She is to remain through this week.

Lt. Col. Cleveland H. Bandholtz, OD, USA, had as week-end guests Maj. and Mrs. Harris M. Melasky, Inf., USA, of Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.

Maj. and Mrs. Leland W. Miller, OD, USA, have as their guest Mrs. Edna Torney Johnson, of Garden City, L. I., N. Y., who is to be here for the rest of the week.

Lt. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, USN, are entertaining Mrs. George Baum, wife of Captain Baum, USN, as their guest in their Arlington home. Captain Baum is stationed at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia.

Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, Chief of Cavalry, and Mrs. Herr were hosts Tuesday afternoon at a large reception for Cavalry officers and their wives from the vicinity of Washington, held at the Army and Navy Country Club from 5 until 7 o'clock.

Maj. and Mrs. Louis L. Martin, Cav., USA, will entertain at a cocktail party Saturday afternoon at their home in Arlington in honor of Col. and Mrs. Robert L. Eichelberger, (Inf.) (AGD), GSC, USA, and Lt. Col. and Mrs. Rapp Brush, Inf., USA.

Among house guests entertained in the past few weeks by Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alexander D. Surles, (Cav.), GSC, USA, were Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Bassett, who had planned to enter their daughter, Miss Barbara Bassett in school in Europe, but decided, because of possibility of European War, to enroll her here. Other guests were Mrs. Surles' aunt and cousin, Mrs. Lula M. Gaines and Mrs. Harold Cleveland from Miami, Fla., and Mrs. Lynn S. Banks, of Kansas City, who arrived last week. Colonel Surles is at Ft. Bragg this week attending maneuvers.

WEST POINT, N. Y.
October 13, 1938

Many of the post personnel departed today for Boston where they will attend the annual Army-Harvard football game. Officers who accompanied the West Point team included Lt. Col. Jacob L. Devers, Lt. Col. Charles W. Ryder, Lt. Col. Charles H. Danielson, Lt. Col. Louis E. Hibbs, Capt. William H. Wood, Capt. Laverne G. Saunders, Capt. George H. McManus, Capt. Francis A. March, 3rd, Maj. R. Ernest Dupuy, Capt. George W. Smythe and Lt. Edward B. Hempstead.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman Beukema motored to Boston Oct. 12 and will attend the game. They will be the week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Otto Nelson at their home in Cambridge.

Col. Roger Alexander accompanied by his son, Roger, and his daughter, Ruth, will attend the game in Boston. Colonel Alexander will have as his guests at the game Col. John Holabird and his son, John, Jr., of Chicago. Lt. and Mrs. Ralph Woods will be the week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Emil J. Peterson, of Boston.

Guests this week of Col. and Mrs. Frank W. Weed were Col. and Mrs. James Baylis, of Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Bryan Evans, of Fort Monmouth, N. J., were the week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. George H. McManus.

Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Cunningham, of New York, passed the week-end as the guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Fay B. Prickett.

Miss Frances Brown, of Governor's Island, N. Y., was the guest this week of Lt. and Mrs. Harold E. Brooks.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
October 11, 1938

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Rear Adm. Wilson Brown and Mrs. Brown held their first official reception of the season on Wednesday afternoon. Those assisting were: Mrs. Milo Draemel, Mrs. Harry A. Baldrige, Mrs. W. D. Sharp, Mrs. E. L. Woods, Mrs. Reynolds Hayden, Mrs. T. J. Keleher, Mrs. E. W. McKee, Mrs. W. W. Smith, Mrs. H. H. Benson, Mrs. M. C. Bowman, Mrs. James G. Ware, Mrs. W. N. Thomas, Mrs. W. J. Larson, Mrs. C. H. Mincklee and Mrs. R. C. Brownlee.

Mrs. Hill, wife of Capt. Harry W. Hill, who with their daughter Miss Betty Hill, spent the summer in Europe, arrived in New York on Saturday. Mrs. Hill came to Annapolis and is staying with the Misses Stockett before going to the West Coast to join her husband.

Miss Betty Hill is visiting friends in New York.

Mrs. Kidd, wife of Capt. Isaac C. Kidd, commanding officer of the USS Arizona has arrived in Annapolis and is staying at Carvel Hall.

Lt. and Mrs. John Grider gave a cocktail party following the football game on Saturday at their home on Revell Street in honor of their guests Mrs. H. E. Hunt and Miss Lenore Hunt of Hollywood.

Mrs. Giffen, wife of Capt. Robert C. Giffen, who has been living on their farm near Annapolis, has left for California. Captain Giffen is in command of the USS Savannah.

Comdr. and Mrs. Kenneth Noble of Washington were guests of honor at a dinner party on Saturday night, given by Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh Fooks at their home on State Circle.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
October 10, 1938

Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Wirsig, USMC, were dinner hosts in their home on Saturday, to their houseguests, Capt. and Mrs. Jack P. Juhan, of Long Beach, Calif.; Capt. and Mrs. Harold Hansen, Capt. and Mrs. Ivan W. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Montgomery, Lt. and Mrs. William K. Pottinger. Their guests, all of whom are Marine Corps officers and their wives, were taken to a dancing party following the dinner.

Miss Dorothy Coman, daughter of Capt. Vaughn K. Coman, USN, announces that plans of Tau Omicron Phi, service sorority, of which she is president, include a tea dance for mid-October; the purpose being for support of their milk fund, which is one of the sorority's charities.

Mrs. James H. Campbell, wife of Lt. Campbell, USN, is being welcomed into the San Diego Junior League as a transfer member. She is the former Elizabeth Johnson of Charlotte, N. C.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John Beaumont entertained at dinner on Tuesday in their Marine Base quarters. Guests, numbering ten, included new officers and their wives.

Capt. and Mrs. John C. Parham (MC), USN, were hosts at a supper party in their Naval hospital quarters on Tuesday, to which twenty invitations were issued.

Mrs. Lewis S. Sutliff, wife of Lt. Comdr. Sutliff, USN, is leaving soon for a sojourn of several months on the east coast.

The Coronado home of Lt. and Mrs. Robert O. Bisson, USMC, was the setting for a cocktail party, to which more than forty guests were invited.

Joint hosts at a large dinner and dancing party at the Commissioned Officers' Mess, North Island, on Saturday, were Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Montgomery, USMC, and Lt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Fuchs, USMC. Cocktails were served by the latter couple in their home preceding the affair, which complimented new marine officers who have reported here during the summer months.

NORFOLK, VA.
October 13, 1938

The Commissioned Officers' Mess of the U. S. Naval Operating Base will entertain at a reception tomorrow afternoon at the Officers' Club, Naval Base, in honor of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig. Admiral Taussig has recently assumed command of the Fifth Naval District. Those invited include the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps of the Fifth Naval District and their families, and officers of visiting naval vessels.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Manley H. Simons were hosts at a dinner party last week at their quarters in the Navy Yard. Covers were laid for twelve.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Manley H. Simons were guests of honor Friday night at a dinner given by Lt. and Mrs. Thomas E. Fraser, preceding the dinner dance at the Officers' Club, Navy Yard. Covers were laid for fourteen.

Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Carroll Parker entertained last week at a small party at their quarters at the Naval Operating Base in honor of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Frank Hardiman Brumby.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert S. Baron were hosts at a farewell party Saturday afternoon at their quarters at Ft. Story. The guests numbered seventy-five.

Lt. and Mrs. H. R. Garner entertained at a dinner Friday night at the supper dance at the Officers' Club in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. R. N. S. Baker, who have recently arrived at the Navy Yard.

Lt. and Mrs. Garner's other guests included Capt. and Mrs. L. P. Treadwell, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. P. Gardner, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. G. T. Paine, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. R. Yates, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. D. L. Taylor, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. C. Huske, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. C. Lester, Lt. and Mrs. O. Reese, Lt. and Mrs. W. C. Sprenger, Lt. and Mrs. J. R. Armstrong, Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Edwards, Lt. and Mrs. E. C. Holtzworth, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. L. Foley, Miss Bliss Shuman, of Washington, D. C., Lt. (jg) C. J. Weschler, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Walter Welham, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, of Huntington, West Va.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
October 9, 1938

In honor of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Walter S. Anderson, Commander Oliver M. Read, executive officer of the USS Northampton, and Mrs. Read gave a dinner party in Army-Navy Club, additional guests being Rear Adm. and Mrs. Chester Nimitz, Commanders and Mesdames Robert Glover and James L. Holloway Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. George Phillips of Hollywood, brother-in-law and sister of the hosts.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Anderson were hosts last evening at an informal dinner party in their home.

Many service set hosts entertained friends last evening at the smartly-appointed dinner dance in the Army-Navy Club, initiating the Autumn season. An orchestra from "The Dunes" at Palm Springs provided dance music and all-white flowers decorated the tables.

Among the many who entertained were Capt. and Mrs. Willis W. Bradley, Jr., who were hosts to Rear Adm. and Mrs. Fairfax Leary, Capt. and Mrs. Kent Melhorn and Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn Bixby.

Among other hosts at the dinner were Comdr. and Mrs. W. P. Mull of Palos Verdes, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Omar Kneeland, Lts. and Meses. A. T. Green, H. J. A. MacInnis, Mrs. H. J. Ziegemeier, Lt. Comdr. W. C. Trojakowski, Lts. William Haynes, T. M. Whelan, Mrs. Henry Keller and Lt. and Mrs. Robert Morris.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Fairfax Leary were among those entertaining friends at the dinner dance last evening in Pacific Coast Club.

Dr. and Mrs. Francis C. Hertzog will be hosts this evening in the Army-Navy Club to a group of twelve Navy guests. The No-Host Skating Club will sponsor another of their enjoyable weekly parties Tuesday night, which is open to all officers of the fleet and their wives.

Thirty wives of ship and staff officers of USS West Virginia assembled in Pacific Coast Club Thursday. The honor guest was Mrs. J. W. Greenblade, wife of Vice Adm. Greenblade, this being the first party she has attended since her recent illness. In charge of arrangements were Meses. Milton Potzgold, Robert Morris, E. R. Crawford, B. H. Bieri and Richard Zern.

(Continued on Next Page)

"It is splendidly arranged and reproduced. The contents are informative to both military and civilians," writes Col. W. P. Scott, of Schofield Barracks, T. H., regarding the 75th anniversary number of the Army and Navy Journal.

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Posts and Stations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

FT. BLISS, TEX. October 8, 1938

Maj. Gen. H. J. Brees, Commanding General Eighth Corps Area, passed through El Paso on an inspection trip of CCC activities in northern New Mexico.

Maj. and Mrs. Thomas R. Kerschner have arrived at Fort Bliss. Major Kerschner who was on Organized Reserve duty in the First Corps Area has been assigned to the 82d Field Artillery.

Capt. Charles O. Palmer who comes to Fort Bliss from the C and GS School has been assigned to the 82d Field Artillery.

Capt. Loren D. Pegg has been assigned to the Seventh Cavalry. He is from duty at the Signal School.

Lt. Henry B. Wilson, one of this year's graduating class at the Military Academy, reported in and has been assigned to the Eighth Cavalry.

The Dallas Polo Team arrived this week and will be seen in action in the Southwestern Tournament. The team members are Mr. Hardy Neal, Mr. Morton; Captain Newman and Mr. Lightfoot. The team members were accompanied by their ladies.

The Southwestern Polo Tournament took on more of an international aspect with the arrival of the Mexico City entrant. The team members are Jose Martinez Zorilla, his brother Christopher, Eduardo Rincon Galardo, Julio Muller, Guillermo Cisneros, Javier Tamariz, and Enrique Landu.

Four of the judges for the First Cavalry Division Horse Show and Southwestern Polo Tournament have been named. They are Maj. Ernest G. Colium, Springfield, New Mexico; Lt. Col. H. P. Saunders, N.M.M.I., Roswell, New Mexico; Mr. Richard Waring, San Angelo, Texas; Capt. E. F. Thomson, Fort Riley, Kansas.

The 12th Cavalry Horse Show Team arrived for the Division Show. Maj. H. A. Buckley from Fort Brown, Manager of the team, is at the Post Officers Club. Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hitchings from Fort Brown are at the Officers Club. Lt. Ed C. Scherer from Fort Brown is a house guest of Lt. and Mrs. W. V. Martz. Lt. Alex Surles from Fort Brown and Lt. Edgar J. Trency from Fort Ringgold are at the Officers Club.

Col. O. I. Holman from Fort Clark with the Fifth Cavalry Team is the guest of Col. Calvin DeWitt.

Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Mewshaw and their daughters, Jane and Sally, from Fort Clark are also guests of Colonel DeWitt.

Lt. and Mrs. L. C. Shea from Fort Clark are guests of Lt. and Mrs. R. W. Cole.

The First Cavalry Division Polo Tournament, with teams entered from the Fifth Cavalry, the Seventh Cavalry, the Eighth Cavalry, 82d Field Artillery, Special Troops and Freebooters, has advanced through the semi-finals. In the first round, Special Troops defeated the 82d Field Artillery, the Seventh Cavalry won from the Eighth Cavalry with the Fifth Cavalry and Freebooters drawing byes. In the semi-finals, Special Troops defeated the Freebooters 8-7 and the Seventh Cavalry won over the Fifth Cavalry 8-4, leaving the Seventh Cavalry and Special Troops matched in the finals, scheduled for Sunday, Oct. 9th.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 140)

Bloomer, Wis., were his attendants. Ushers were Col. John Howard, Col. Kelley B. Lemon, Col. Robert Garrett and Maj. William H. Donaldson.

Among guests at the service were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Stanley H. Ford, USA, and families and members of the Navy in the city.

Mrs. Prueher is the sister of 2nd Lt. William E. W. Farrell, Inf., USA, and Cadet Norman Farrell, USMA.

Army Engineers on Flood Control

The Corps of Engineers of the Army was given \$3,000,000 of PWA funds this week to be used for flood control and protective works in the storm-devastated communities of New England.

The action was taken in accordance with the plan developed at the direction of President Roosevelt by a special disaster committee. Under the procedure recommended by this committee and approved by President Roosevelt, the Public Works Administration is joining with the Works Progress Administration and the War Department in establishing a fund of \$11,500,000 to be used for erection of a comprehensive system of flood control and protective works throughout the stricken areas.

Revise School Dates

Due to the extension of the basic courses at Chanute and Lowry Fields to a term of two months, and due also to a more specific breakdown of several courses, notably the armorers and photographers courses, the schedule of courses at the Air Corps Technical School has been revised.

At the same time, it was announced that Reserve Officers have been excluded as students of the Basic Course in Aviation Medicine at Randolph Field.

The new schedule will supersede the one issued on May 21. The Airplane Maintenance Engineering Course for Regular Army officers will be offered from Sept. 6, 1938 to June 30, 1939; the Communications Course for Regular Army officers offered from Oct. 3, 1938 to June 30, 1939; the Airplane Maintenance Engineering course for National Guard officers offered from April 3, 1939 to June 24, 1939, and the Communications course offered for National Guard officers from April 3, 1939 to June 24, 1939, which are given at Chanute Field, and the Aircraft Armament course for Regular Army officers offered from Dec. 5, 1938 to June 30, 1939; the Photography course for Regular Army officers offered from Sept. 12, 1938 to June 30, 1939, and the Photography course offered for National Guard officers from April 3, 1939 to June 24, 1939. All the below listed courses are for Regular Army enlisted personnel:

CHANUTE FIELD, ILL.

Airplane Maintenance Engineering, Sept. 6, 1938 to June 30, 1939.
Communications, Oct. 3, 1938 to June 30, 1939.

Airplane Maintenance Engineering, April 3, 1939 to June 24, 1939.

Communications, April 3, 1939 to June 24, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, July 5, 1938 to Mar. 10, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, July 18, 1938 to Mar. 24, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, Sept. 6, 1938 to April 7, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, Sept. 19, 1938 to April 21, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, Oct. 17, 1938 to May 19, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, Oct. 31, 1938 to June 2, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, Nov. 14, 1938 to June 16, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, Dec. 12, 1938 to July 14, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, Jan. 16, 1939 to Sept. 15, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, Jan. 30, 1939 to Sept. 29, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, Feb. 20, 1939 to Oct. 20, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, Mar. 6, 1939 to Nov. 3, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, Mar. 20, 1939 to Nov. 17, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, April 3, 1939 to Dec. 1, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, April 17, 1939 to Dec. 15, 1939.

Airplane Mechanics, May 1, 1939 to Jan. 5, 1940.

Airplane Mechanics, May 15, 1939 to Jan. 19, 1940.

Airplane Mechanics, June 5, 1939 to Feb. 9, 1940.

Airplane Mechanics, June 19, 1939 to Feb. 23, 1940.

Airplane Mechanics, July 3, 1939 to Mar. 8, 1940.

Aircraft Machinists, Oct. 3, 1938 to April 21, 1939.

Aircraft Machinists, Dec. 5, 1938 to June 23, 1939.

Aircraft Machinists, Feb. 6, 1939 to Sept. 22, 1939.

Aircraft Machinists, April 3, 1939 to Nov. 17, 1939.

Aircraft Welders, Oct. 3, 1938 to Mar. 24, 1939.

Aircraft Welders, Dec. 5, 1938 to May 26, 1939.

Aircraft Welders, Feb. 6, 1939 to July 21, 1939.

Aircraft Welders, April 3, 1939 to Oct. 20, 1939.

Aircraft Metal Workers, Oct. 3, 1938 to March 24, 1939.

Aircraft Metal Workers, Dec. 5, 1938 to May 26, 1939.

Aircraft Metal Workers, Feb. 6, 1939 to July 21, 1939.

Aircraft Metal Workers, Apr. 3, 1939 to Oct. 20, 1939.

Radio Repairers and Operators, Sept. 6, 1938 to April 21, 1939.

Radio Repairers and Operators, Oct. 3, 1938 to May 19, 1939.

Radio Repairers and Operators, Nov. 7, 1938 to June 23, 1939.

Radio Repairers and Operators, Dec. 5, 1938 to July 21, 1939.

Radio Repairers and Operators, Jan. 2, 1939 to Sept. 15, 1939.

Radio Repairers and Operators, Feb. 6, 1939 to Oct. 20, 1939.

Radio Repairers and Operators, Mar. 6, 1939 to Nov. 17, 1939.

Radio Repairers and Operators, Apr. 3, 1939 to Dec. 15, 1939.

Radio Repairers and Operators, May 1, 1939 to Jan. 10, 1940.

Radio Repairers and Operators, June 5, 1939 to Feb. 23, 1940.

Parachute Riggers, Sept. 6, 1938 to Oct. 28, 1938.

Parachute Riggers, Oct. 31, 1938 to Dec. 23, 1938.

Parachute Riggers, Jan. 2, 1939 to Feb. 24, 1939.

Parachute Riggers, Mar. 6, 1939 to April 28, 1939.

Parachute Riggers, May 1, 1939 to June 23, 1939.

Carburetor Specialists, Sept. 6, 1938 to Oct. 28, 1938.

Carburetor Specialists, Oct. 31, 1938 to Dec. 23, 1938.

Carburetor Specialists, Jan. 2, 1939 to Feb. 24, 1939.

Carburetor Specialists, May 1, 1939 to June 23, 1939.

Instrument Specialists, Sept. 6, 1938 to Oct. 28, 1938.

Instrument Specialists, Oct. 31, 1938 to Dec. 23, 1938.

Instrument Specialists, Jan. 2, 1939 to Feb. 24, 1939.

Instrument Specialists, May 1, 1939 to June 23, 1939.

Electrical Specialists, Sept. 6, 1938 to Oct. 28, 1938.

Electrical Specialists, Oct. 31, 1938 to Dec. 23, 1938.

Electrical Specialists, Jan. 2, 1939 to Feb. 24, 1939.

Electrical Specialists, May 1, 1939 to June 23, 1939.

Propeller Specialists, Sept. 6, 1938 to Oct. 28, 1938.

Propeller Specialists, Jan. 2, 1939 to Feb. 24, 1939.

Propeller Specialists, Mar. 6, 1939 to April 28, 1939.

Propeller Specialists, May 1, 1939 to June 23, 1939.

LOWRY FIELD, DENVER, COLO.

Aircraft Armament, Dec. 5, 1938 to June 30, 1939.

Photography, Sept. 12, 1938 to June 30, 1939.

Photography, Apr. 3, 1939 to June 24, 1939.

Bomb Sight Maintenance, Sept. 6, 1938 to Nov. 25, 1939.

Bomb Sight Maintenance, Nov. 28, 1938 to Feb. 24, 1939.

Bomb Sight Maintenance, Feb. 27, 1939 to May 19, 1939.

Primary Pursuit Aircraft Armors, Sept. 6, 1938 to Feb. 24, 1939.

Primary Observation Aircraft Armors, Oct. 3, 1938 to Mar. 3, 1939.

Advanced Aircraft Armors, Oct. 10, 1938 to Mar. 3, 1939.

Primary Bombardment Aircraft Armors, Oct. 31, 1938 to Apr. 7, 1939.

Primary Bombardment Aircraft Armors, Jan. 2, 1939 to June 2, 1939.

Master Aircraft Armors, Feb. 6, 1939 to July 7, 1939.

Primary Attack Aircraft Armors, Feb. 27, 1939 to July 28, 1939.

Primary Pursuit Aircraft Armors, Mar. 27, 1939 to Oct. 13, 1939.

Advanced Aircraft Armors, Apr. 3, 1939 to Sept. 22, 1939.

Primary Attack Aircraft Armors, Apr. 24, 1939 to Oct. 27, 1939.

Advanced Aircraft Armors, July 24, 1939 to Jan. 19, 1940.

Primary Photography, Sept. 6, 1938 to Mar. 3, 1939.

Primary Photography, Oct. 10, 1938 to Apr. 7, 1939.

Secondary Photography, Nov. 28, 1938 to June 23, 1939.

Primary Photography, Jan. 18, 1939 to July 7, 1939.

Advanced Photography, Jan. 30, 1939 to May 19, 1939.

Primary Photography, Mar. 6, 1939 to Sept. 29, 1939.

Secondary Photography, Apr. 17, 1939 to Dec. 8, 1939.

A.C. Supply & Technical Clerks, Oct. 10, 1938 to Mar. 3, 1939.

A.C. Supply & Technical Clerks, Mar. 13, 1939 to July 28, 1939.

Reserves Meet

Col. Charles F. H. Johnson, O.R.C., Chief of the U. S. Army Air Corps' New York Procurement District for emergency supply, tendered the Army Reserve officers of his District a dinner at the Manhattan Club Oct. 14.

Col. Frank P. Lahm, AC, U. S. A., on the staff of Brig. Gen. Evan H. Humphrey, commanding at Governors Island, and Lt. Albert I. Lodwick spoke.

QM School Opens

Opening exercises for the Officers' class at the Quartermaster School, Philadelphia, Pa., were held Sept. 15, and for the Warrant Officers' and Enlisted Men's class Oct. 3, 1938. On both occasions the address was given by the Commandant, Col. Francis H. Pope, QMC, after which the students were received by the members of the staff and faculty. Following are the officers and enlisted men who are pursuing the course of instruction:

Officers' Class

Maj. Ernest C. Adkins, Inf. (W/QMC).
Capt. Ransom G. Amlong, QMC.
Maj. Edward A. Austin, QMC.
Maj. Everett Busch, FA (W/QMC).
Capt. James B. Clearwater (FA), QMC.
1st Lt. Carleton M. Clifford (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Lawrence L. Cobb (Inf.), QMC.
Maj. Daniel B. Cullinane, Cav. (W/QMC).
Capt. Alfred B. Denniston, QMC.
Capt. Wm. J. Deyo, jr. (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. John F. Farra, jr. (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Ralph Finch (Inf.), QMC.
Maj. Levie W. Foy, Inf. (W/QMC).
Maj. Hohart R. Gay, QMC.
Capt. Michael J. Geraghty (Inf.), QMC.
Maj. Paul R. Guthrie, QMC.
Maj. Wm. L. Hamilton, Cav. (W/QMC).
Maj. Charles H. Henry, QMC.
Capt. Park B. Herrick (FA), QMC.
Maj. Lee M. Hester, Inf. (W/QMC).
1st Lt. Carl I. Hutton (FA), QMC.
Capt. John O. Hyatt (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Wm. F. Kellogg, QMC.
Capt. Harold J. La Croix (Inf.), QMC.
2nd Lt. Wilmer C. Landry (Inf.), QMC.
Maj. Owen M. Marshburn, FA (W/QMC).
Capt. Edwin D. McCoy (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Neil H. McKay, QMC.
Capt. Paul J. Mitchell (Inf.), QMC.
1st Lt. Jack G. Pitcher (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Arthur C. Ramsey (Inf.), QMC.
1st Lt. Howard H. Reed (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Douglas H. Rubinstein (Inf.), QMC.
1st Lt. Antonio V. Sayson, Philippine Army.
Capt. Wm. D. Schas (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Charles R. Smith (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Horace Speed, jr. (CAC), QMC.
1st Lt. Daniel R. Taylor (Inf.), QMC.
Maj. Wm. B. Van Auker, QMC.
Capt. O. D. Wells (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. R. John West, jr. (FA), QMC.

Warrant Officers and Enlisted Men

Sgt. A. Barnaby
Sgt. E. R. McCabe
Pvt. 1st Cl. M. Baron
Cpl. J. W. Conner
Cpl. A. R. Correll
Pvt. R. H. Currie
Pvt. 1st Cl. E. G. Dechant
Sgt. E. F. Dohr
Sgt. A. L. English
Sgt. W. J. Farrell
Sgt. T. L. Glasheen
Sgt. F. R. Gordon
Sgt. K. S. Gordon
Pvt. 1st Cl. I. T. Gould
Pvt. 1st Cl. H. E. Grieshaber
Pvt. 1st Cl. H. L. Hamilton
Pvt. F. C. Hathorn
Pvt. W. G. Hoagland
Pvt. 1st Cl. J. S. Horne
Cpl. V. W. Hummel
Sgt. E. Hyland
Cpl. L. P. Imhof
Sgt. S. E. Inabinet
Pvt. R. K. James
Tech. Sgt. C. B. Johnson
Pvt. 1st Cl. R. T. Johnson
Sgt. F. E. Jones
Cpl. G. B. Kegley
Pvt. R. D. King
Sgt. F. A. Kinney
Sgt. C. E. Knapp
Pvt. L. A. Kurtz
Sgt. E. B. Marsh
Pvt. 1st Cl. O. C. Mauldin
Sgt. E. R. McCabe
Cpl. J. McWilliams
Pvt. 1st Cl. K. L. Meyer
Cpl. J. F. Nantz
Cpl. M. J. Palkovich
Pvt. E. A. Paranya
Pvt. E. A. Potwin
Sgt. W. E. Quinn
Sgt. E. E. Ramsdell
Pvt. R. L. Raymond
Pvt. 1st Cl. E. A. Robb
Sgt. S. D. C. Romine
Pvt. 1st Cl. J. Rosario
Pvt. E. V. Scholtz
Pvt. 1st Cl. J. P. Scott
Pvt. I. R. Shultz
Pvt. L. F. Sims
Pvt. 1st Cl. J. C. Sroka
Pvt. 1st Cl. J. M. Stewart
Pvt. 1st Cl. L. M. Suarez
Pvt. 1st Cl. J. C. Suttles
Pvt. 1st Cl. M. Swartz
Sgt. G. M. Trotter
Sgt. W. C. Walhove
Sgt. T. A. Warren
Sgt. G. H. Whitney
Pvt. C. H. Williams
Tech. Sgt. A. H. Wise
Pvt. O. Wyatt

Naval Reserve Promotions

The Navy Department announced recently that seventeen officers of the Naval Reserve have been issued commissions for promotion to the ranks indicated.

Lt. Comdr. William W. Bail, Lt. Comdr. Charles T. Crocker, Lt. Comdr. Robert S. Dunn, Lt. Comdr. John F. English, Lt. Comdr. Ralph W. Shriner, Lt. John W. Buxton, Lt. Edward L. Clissold, Lt. William A. Dyer, Lt. Einar C. Hoglund, Lt. John M. Krause, Lt. Paul E. Kerst, Lt. Joseph A. Lynch, Lt. (jg) Richard H. Bates, Lt. (jg) Russell J. Brooke, Lt. (jg) Carl J. Carlson, Lt. (jg) Charles G. Pape, Lt. (jg) Wendell R. Polk.

Corps Area Air Officer

Maj. Joseph H. Davidson, AC, now Acting Corps Area Air Officer, is announced as Sixth Corps Area Air Officer, with station in Chicago, Illinois, vice Lt. Col. Edmund W. Hill, AC, transferred.

QM Motor Transport School

Holabird QM Depot, Baltimore, Md. — The Quartermaster Motor Transport School recently started its 1938-39 sessions.

Lt. Col. H. J. Lawes, QMC, who has just been transferred from General Staff, is the new Commandant of the School.

The Regular Officers' and National Guard Officers' class is made up of 25 officers who represent 18 states and include officers from practically all of the arms and services. The National Guard Officers' Course ends Nov. 10, 1938; and the Regular Officers' Course, Dec. 10, 1938.

The Warrant Officers' and Enlisted Men's Class has been selected from nine branches of the service and from 28 army posts. The course for this class ends June 10, 1939.

Regular Officers

Capt. John T. McKay, QMC.
1st Lt. Ephraim M. Hampton, CWS.
1st Lt. Leo Heintz, Inf.
1st Lt. Conn L. Milburn, MC.
2nd Lt. Vincente D. Crisostomo, QMS, (Philippine Army).

National Guard Officers

Lt. Col. Edgar M. Lewis, Ala. NG.
Maj. Mark W. Lance, Fla. NG.
Maj. Henry E. Walden, La. NG.
Capt. William M. Beveridge, Ore. NG.
Capt. Robert H. Dawson, Miss. NG.
Capt. John L. Ferguson, Va. NG.
Capt. Thomas J. Robinson, Minn. NG.
1st Lt. Thomas J. Boulver, Conn. NG.
1st Lt. Wilson L. Crowl, Mich. NG.
1st Lt. James W. Devine, Me. NG.
1st Lt. Robert F. Hassard, Calif. NG.
1st Lt. Robert A. Moore, Ill. NG.
1st Lt. Thomas K. Norment, Va. NG.
1st Lt. Warren V. Woodruff, Ill. NG.
2nd Lt. Joseph V. Misell, N. Y. NG.
2nd Lt. Edward D. Mulvanity, Wash., D. C. NG.

Enlisted Students

Pvt. Dan A. Agricola
Sgt. Peter Anselmo
Pvt. Edward L. Bay
Pvt. 1st cl. Lewis J. Bierbaum
Pvt. 1st cl. Howard A. Blackwood
Pvt. 1st cl. Metro Rodnyk
Cpl. Robert K. Boss
Pvt. Alpha J. Brickel
Pvt. 1st cl. Vergle W. Burton
Pvt. John I. Butler
Sgt. Russell E. Calkins
Pvt. 1st cl. Louis Campanaro
Cpl. Buford J. Campbell
Pvt. 1st cl. Andy Carroll
Cpl. Rudolph F. Cerveny
Pvt. Everett F. Chadwick
Pvt. Frank Chongway
Pvt. 1st cl. Stanley T. Chabangh
Pvt. 1st cl. Jesse T. Chine
Cpl. Kenneth W. Cornell
Pvt. Thomas J. Connelly
Pvt. Leonard A. Datre
Pvt. Harry D. Davis
Sgt. Joseph E. DeField
Pvt. 1st cl. Jesse V. Dowdy
Cpl. Joe Duisman
Pvt. Dan Duss
Pvt. 1st cl. Roy K. Evans
Pvt. Lloyd L. Finnefrock
Pvt. Morgan S. Fouts
Pvt. 1st cl. Thomas M. Garstang
Pvt. 1st cl. Theodore Glodek
Pvt. Joseph D. Glyda
Pvt. Linus A. Goodweller
Pvt. 1st cl. Phillip E. Gray
Pvt. Steven K. Hammer
Pvt. 1st cl. Charles C. Harman
Pvt. 1st cl. Raleigh J. Hayes
Pvt. Lester C. Hedrick
Pvt. Charles J. Herndon
Pvt. Francis R. Hodel
Pvt. 1st cl. Emil Hoerner
Pvt. Leonard Huber
Pvt. 1st cl. Charles C. Hurst
Pvt. Richard T. Infante
Pvt. 1st cl. Ormond L. Johnson
Sgt. George W. Keller
Pvt. 1st cl. Jack R. Kilvington
Pvt. John Komashak
Pvt. Rudolph W. Kowalcik
Pvt. Willard W. Kuhn
Cpl. George B. Kurtzhals, jr.
Pvt. Wilbur E. LaLonde
Pvt. Vernon R. Lewis
Pvt. 1st cl. Lester C. McCullar
Pvt. Edward A. Malinowski
Pvt. 1st cl. Howard B. Mann
Pvt. 1st cl. Arvie Meade
Tech. Sgt. Henry M. Merkle
Pvt. Louis L. Minerva
Pvt. Thomas H. Mitchell
Cpl. Wirt M. Mitchell
Pvt. Robert M. Morrison
Pvt. Martin W. Nicholson
Pvt. 1st cl. Joseph P. E. Normand
Pvt. Klemens T. Orzulak
Pvt. Paul A. Paulachok
Pvt. 1st cl. Joe M. Pendleton

Pvt. Levin L. Peters
Pvt. William L. Pratt
Pvt. 1st cl. Melvin G. Propeck
Pvt. Ray S. Propeck
Pvt. William J. Pye
Pvt. Frank C. Quint
Pvt. Joseph Ragazinsky
Pvt. 1st cl. George O. Rhodes
Pvt. 1st cl. Freeman J. Robinson
Pvt. 1st cl. Max A. Roe
Pvt. 1st cl. John J. Rose
Sgt. Waldemar Sandberg
Pvt. 1st cl. Thomas D. Saville
Pvt. Arthur J. Secor
Pvt. 1st cl. Tom J. Sinclair
Cpl. Lawrence E. Sisk
Pvt. William C. Snider
Pvt. Howard H. Stalk
Pvt. 1st cl. Howard W. Stebbing
Pvt. 1st cl. Edgar N. Stern
Sgt. Joseph M. Sturm
Pvt. William G. Thornhill
Pvt. Allan C. Trippany
Pvt. Elton A. Tullis
Pvt. Thomas B. Turner
Pvt. 1st cl. George A. Van Sant
Sgt. Delmer E. Ward
Pvt. Jesse R. Ward
Pvt. 1st cl. John F. Wehrhelm
Pvt. 1st cl. Christopher J. Weyer

Retired Officers Association

The Retired Officers Association recently increased its membership by the following members or contributors:

U. S. Navy—Lt. A. W. Bird, (C.P.C.) J. R. Wallace, jr., Lt. H. J. Lang, Lt. Robert Johnson, Ens. Allen Curtis Smith, Comdr. H. V. McCabe, Lt. E. W. Hill, Lt. Stephen H. Badgett, Comdr. L. A. Willard, Lt. (jg) Ernest C. Fiedler, Comdr. D. A. McElduff, Lt. Comdr. Myron J. Walker, Capt. E. E. Curtis, Lt. James J. Delany, Lt. W. J. McCafferty.
U. S. Army—Col. E. V. D. Murphy, Lt. Col. Frank Breznis, Lt. Col. E. L. Hoffman, Maj. Jos. T. Clement, Col. Willard D. Newbill, Col. Henry Page, Maj. Y. M. Marks, Capt. S. J. Harris, Capt. Howard Sallee, Brig. Gen. W. E. Wilder, Maj. Gen. John W. Gulick, Lt. Col. Walter P. Tyler.
U. S. Marine Corps—Capt. H. L. McLeod, Lt. C. G. Wadbrook, Lt. M. V. Yandle, Lt. Col. Lewis C. Lucas.
Nurse Corps—Lt. Helen C. Fickel, USN, 2nd Lt. Virginia W. Woods, USA.
U. S. Coast Guard—Elec. R. H. Winemiller, Carp. C. C. Breiland, Rear Adm. W. E. Reynolds.

Ft. Snelling Bridge

President Roosevelt has approved Federal PWA allotment of \$25,000 to the War Department for repairs to the bridge between Fort Snelling and St. Paul, Minn., Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes announced today. It is estimated that \$25,000 will be sufficient to repair the bridge for one year's additional service when it is expected that it will be turned over to the State.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since Oct. 7, 1938

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Drury K. Mitchell, QMC, No. 85. Vacancies—None.
Senior Lt. Col.—George F. Lemon, OD, No. 86.
Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—George L. Kraft, Inf., No. 117. Vacancies—None.
Senior Major—John S. Switzer, jr., Inf., No. 118.
Last promotion to the grade of Major—George I. Back, SC, No. 230. Vacancies—None.
Senior Capt.—John M. Hamilton, FA, No. 231.
Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Paul E. MacLaughlin, Inf., No. 231.
Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Harrison S. Markham, Inf., No. 319.

Non-Promotion List

Maj. David L. Robeson, MC, promoted to Lieutenant colonel.
Maj. Joseph I. Martin, MC, promoted to Lieutenant colonel.
Maj. Thomas R. McCarley, MC, promoted to Lieutenant colonel.
1st Lt. Henry G. Mochring, MC, promoted to captain.

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Marjorie Underhill Savin, wife of Lt. Robert S. Savin, USN-Ret., died on Thursday, October 6, at her residence, in San Diego, Calif., after a long illness. In addition to her husband she is survived by her mother and father of Yankton, S. D., and her sisters, Mrs. Lena Hungerford, in Binghamton, N. Y., and Mrs. Carlos Grether, of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Funeral services with interment in Rosecrans National Cemetery, San Diego were held Saturday, October 8.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BABER—Born at Virginia Baptist Hospital, Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 4, 1938, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Myron A. Baber, USN, a daughter, Peyton Winfree.

BEELER—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. George W. Beeler, CE, USA, a son, George Wood, jr.

BUTLER—Born Sept. 16, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. William Clayton Butler, jr., USN, a son, Warner Lewis.

GREENLEE—Born at Colon Hospital, Colon Republic of Panama, C. Z., Sept. 30, 1938, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Halford R. Greenlee, jr., CAC, USA, a son, Halford Robert Greenlee III, grandson of Capt. and Mrs. Halford R. Greenlee, USN.

HALLOCK—Born at Gorgas Hospital, C. Z., Sept. 22, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Duncan Hallock, CE, USA, a son, David Duncan Hallock.

KEFAUVER—Born at New London, Conn., Sept. 14, 1938, to Ens. and Mrs. Russell Kefauver, USN, a daughter, Dianne Christine, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Lloyd A. Kefauver, MC, USA.

KENERICK—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Monroe, Va., Sept. 28, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Kenneth R. Kenerick, CAC, USA, a daughter, Karen Kenerick.

MURPHY—Born Oct. 2, 1938, to Comdr. and Mrs. John Vernon Murphy, USN, a daughter, Anne Pearce.

MUSGRAVE—Born at Langley Fld., Va., Sept. 18, 1938, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Thomas C. Musgrave, jr., AC, USA, a daughter, Jamie Bennett Musgrave.

RUFFIN—Born at Family Hospital, Quantico, Va., Sept. 29, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. George C. Ruffin, jr., USMC, a son, George Champion Ruffin, 3rd.

WERNITZIG—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Oct. 4, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. Edward R. Wernitzig, MC, USA, a son, Ronald Edward.

Married

AGEE-SAWYER—Married at the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1938, Miss Caroline Landon Sawyer, daughter of Mrs. Eugene M. Sawyer and the late Mr. Sawyer, to 2nd Lt. Sam W. Agee, jr., FA, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Agee.

AMBROSE-JENNINGS—Married at St. John's Church, Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 8, 1938, Miss Nancy Ambler Jennings, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Wise Jennings, jr. (SC), USN, to Lt. (jg) Dennison Cooke Ambrose (SC), USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis Ambrose.

BALDRIDGE-SIMMONS—Married at Greenville, S. C., Sept. 7, 1938, Louise Brown Simmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James De Lafayette Brown, to Mr. Harry A. Baldridge, jr., son of Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Baldridge, USN-Ret.

CROSS-WYLLIE—Married at Berkeley, Calif., Oct. 1, 1938, Miss Jean Louise Wyllie, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert E. Wyllie, USA-Ret., to Ens. Reeves Cross, USNR.

FIELD-HAMBSCH—Married at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Forest Park, Baltimore, Md., Miss Phyllis Hambsch, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Philip F. Hambsch, USN-Ret., to Mr. Joseph Field.

GLASSFORD-ROBINSON—Married at Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 9, 1938, Miss Marjorie Robinson, to Mr. Guy Carleton Glassford, son of Brig. Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, USA-Ret., and of Mrs. Cora Carleton Glassford, and brother of Mrs. Lee W. Parke, wife of Lieutenant Parke, USN.

HICKMAN-WISSLER—Married at Ft. Sill, Okla., Oct. 1, 1938, Miss Clair Estelle Wissler, of Des Moines, Iowa, to 1st Lt. Edwin Gault Hickman, FA, USA.

HILLS-MOTT—Married at St. Joseph's Church, New London, Conn., Sept. 17, 1938, Miss Dorothy Edgar Mott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Mott, to Lt. (jg) Blith Charles Hills, USN.

LAMONS-MATHEWS—Married at Trinity Church, Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 3, 1938, Miss Dorothy Rebecca Mathews, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Walter Mathews, to Lt. Ernest Washington Lamons, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lamons.

FRUEHER-FARRELL—Married at Ft. Omaha, Neb., Oct. 11, 1938, Miss Jean Farrell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Louis Farrell, (Inf.), GSC, USA, sister of 2nd Lt. William E. W. Farrell, Inf., USA, and Cadet Norman Farrell, First Class, USMA, to Lt. (jg) Bertram J. Prueher, USN.

SHAY-PALMER—Married in the Chapel of Christ Church, New York, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1938, Laura Creighton Palmer, daughter of Rear Adm. Leigh C. Palmer, who resigned from the Navy in 1920, and Mrs. Palmer, to Mr. Wilfred Shaw, son of Mrs. Henry W. Shaw, of Cape Cod, Mass., and the late Mr. Shaw.

TEST-PECK—Married at Corvallis, Ore., Oct. 4, 1938, Mrs. Elizabeth Dalton Peck, to Col. Frederick C. Test, Inf., USA.

Died

BENNETT—Died at Glen Campbell, Pa., Oct. 5, 1938, Mr. Walker Gardner Bennett, father of Maj. Floyd W. Bennett, USMC.

BOLTON—Died at Bremerton, Wash., Sept. 18, 1938, Maj. Richard Bolton, USA-Ret.

BROOKS—Died at St. Petersburg, Fla., Sept. 25, 1938, Chf. Bos'n. William Brooks, USN-Ret.

CRESSEY—Died at George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D. C., Mr. George Gould Cressey, father of Maj. George G. Cressey, AC, USA.

DAVIS—Died at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., Oct. 4, 1938, day of birth, the unnamed infant son of 1st Lt. and Mrs. William D. Davis, Inf., USA.

ENGEL—Died at the Veteran Hospital, Bath, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1938, Lt. Col. Nicholas Engel, who served with the 107th Infantry, during the World War.

GUY—Died at New Cumberland, Pa., Oct. 1, 1938, W. O. Victor F. Guy, QMC, USA.

HARDMAN—Died at Willard, Mo., Sept. 26, 1938, Lt. Col. Albert Hardman, USA-Ret.

HARE—Died at Pocono Lake, Pa., Oct. 6, 1938, Maj. James Madison Hare, who served during the World War as a Major, Chaplain Corps, with the 29th Division.

HARRINGTON—Died at Doctors' Hospital, New York City, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1938, 2nd Lt. Charles H. Harrington, who served during the World War as a Sergeant with the 301st Engineers, and later as a 2nd Lieutenant of the National Army.

HARRISON—Died at Crewe, Va., Oct. 2, 1938, 1st Sgt. John Harrison, who served with the 21st Infantry during the World War.

HAUCK—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., September 30, 1938, Elizabeth Minton, the infant daughter of Lt. and Mrs. C. Jonathan Hauck, jr., and granddaughter of Mrs. William Nessler McKelvy and the late Colonel McKelvy of the Marine Corps, and of Mr. C. Jonathan Hauck of Elizabeth City, N. J.

HEATH—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 8, 1938, Warrant Officer Victor C. Heath, USA-Ret.

KNIGHT—Died at Concord, N. H., Sept. 30, 1938, Mr. Albion H. Knight, father of Maj. Richard A. Knight, FA, USA.

MCPHERSON—Died at Manila, P. I., by drowning, Sept. 20, 1938, Mr. Ian McPherson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McPherson, grandson of the late Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John Bacon McDonald, USA.

O'BRIEN—Died at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 5, 1938, Mr. John P. O'Brien, father of Lt. Comdr. Timothy J. O'Brien, USN, and ex-Ens. Stephen D. O'Brien, USNR.

PRATT—Died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1938, Ens. Philip Rodger Pratt, who served in the Navy during the World War.

SAVIN—Died at San Diego, Calif., Oct. 6, 1938, Mrs. Marjorie Underhill Savin, wife of Lt. Robert S. Savin, USN-Ret.

TERRY—Died at Old Lyme, Conn., Oct. 12, 1938, Commodore Nathaniel Matuson Terry, USN-Ret.

MEMORIALS at ARLINGTON

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

While the Federal Reserve Board was noting an upswing of business activity during September, the President was denying a request for an additional 750 million dollar relief appropriation sought by the WPA. The Board reported that its statistics for last month showed the biggest industrial output for any month since October, 1937, the largest advances being made in textiles and steel. In the matter of relief, the WPA estimated that 3,120,036 persons on its rolls, were supporting one-tenth of the Nation's population, and that more money will be needed after the new year. Farm prices and farm surpluses continue to concern the Agricultural Administration. The cotton crop was officially estimated this week at 12,212,000 bales, more than 1,500,000 bales in excess of that hoped for when planting was reduced by 700,000 acres last spring under the farm program intended to balance production with demand. Secretary Wallace states he is in favor of a cotton subsidy rather than increased loans, and has observed that "the cotton farmers' situation is such that they are going to need continuing help from the Federal Government in the form of payments to supplement their income." The Secretary also is proposing a Government subsidized "two price" system for domestic consumers of all commodities, except possibly wheat, the export of the surplus of which is now being subsidized. Under the two price system, the Government would sell commodities at a lower price to low income groups and the higher income groups would buy what they needed at market prices. It is evident from the discussion going on that the Administration's plans for farm prosperity have failed, and that it will embark upon new programs, which will cost the nation more millions. Before the Supreme Court, attacks are being made upon the Wagner Labor Relations Act, especially upon the power of the National Labor Relations Board, which the AFL charges is a tool of the CIO. The AFL Convention also assailed the law and the Board, and suggested that labor peace could be obtained as desired by the President, through the retirement of John L. Lewis from the Chairmanship of the CIO. Lewis promptly retorted he would resign if President Green of the AFL would do so. President Roosevelt, who initiated a movement to restore peace between the two labor factions, merely smiled when questioned as to his view of the Lewis proposal. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union has urged the President to call into conference the leaders of the factions to explore the possibilities of reconciliation. The President has the suggestion under advisement. A wage-hour committee of the Labor Department has decided to investigate wage conditions in the textile industry, which may lead to the establishment of wage differentials. Affecting business and industry naturally is the continuing dangerous international situation and the further receipt of gold stocks from abroad. The Treasury is mak-

ing additional deposits of gold certificates with the Federal Reserve Banks, which makes larger funds available for borrowing.

Safety at Sea

Comdr. H. L. Vickery, USN, assistant to Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, told the National Safety Congress, meeting in Chicago this week, that the Maritime Commission is determined to insure the safety at sea of passengers and crews of all vessels built with the assistance of the Commission, and to that end has promulgated regulations for ship construction that are considered to be among the best in the world.

Such disasters as have occurred aboard ships in recent years from fire in passenger quarters, he said, will be virtually impossible aboard the new ships of the American merchant marine. "The two major causes of disaster at sea are fire and foundering," continued Commander Vickery, "It was with this in mind that the United States Congress authorized the investigation which resulted in Senate Report No. 184, known as 'The Mohawk and Morro Castle Investigation.' The necessity for remedial measures for the prevention of disasters similar to the Morro Castle and Mohawk was felt to be urgent and steps were taken to invoke the aid of the country's most prominent naval architects and marine engineers."

Striking at maritime periodicals that

have decried the new regulations as being unfair to ship owners, Commander Vickery said, "Contrary to the general impressions created by some of the opposition articles which have appeared from time to time in several of the maritime publications, most of the requirements of these recommendations have presented no difficulties to the designers or to the shipbuilders and have involved very few changes in the past methods of construction and operation of the vessels."

Commander Vickery pointed out that the Senate Committee on commerce's proposal for fire resistant construction were based upon actual experiments conducted aboard the S. S. Nantasket in the James River. Actual staterooms were constructed of various materials and in various designs and set afire. Over a period of 18 months approximately 25 separate tests were made.

"The materials developed and methods of construction recommended," he said, "were required to meet the standards of fire intensity that had been adopted for land practice, namely, 1700 degrees Fahrenheit."

And this means, he explained, that the construction materials now required will prevent penetration of heat so effectively that light materials, such as curtains and draperies hanging on the opposite side of a burning bulkhead, will not ignite and spread the fire.

"In conclusion," Commander Vickery said, "it will be seen that the main considerations for safety at sea are predi-

cated on keeping a vessel afloat, controlling fires and getting the vessel to her destination, all of which are of paramount importance with regard to the preservation of life and property."

Pay Board's Progress

(Continued from First Page)

and the warrant and commissioned officer studies will be dealt with by individual study, informal conferences and full committee consideration. It is hardly likely, it is said, that any decision will be reached by the Sadler Board in the officer study much before Dec. 1, the date the group is scheduled to submit its report to the Secretary of the Navy.

Although every attempt will be made to reach a full agreement between the Services, the chances are that the Navy Department will recommend a proposed pay bill to the House Naval Committee next January, with which the Army does not concur as to its own officers. As the Interdepartmental Pay Board is to report to the Senate Military Committee, the failure to agree would mean an incomplete report to that body or a report with which the Navy is in disagreement and which differs from the Navy's report to the House Committee. As such a situation would most certainly militate and probably prevent any legislation on the subject, the rank and file of each service hope that despite the obstacles a satisfactory compromise measure can be drafted.



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WHERE AND WHEN NEEDED

General Sweeney Praises Guard

The high value of the National Guard not only as a military defense organization but also as a character building agency of great value in preserving our form of government, was praised by Maj. Gen. Walter C. Sweeney, USA, commanding general of the Third Division, in an address at the recent convention of the National Guard Association in San Francisco.

In the course of his address which was enthusiastically received, General Sweeney said:

It has been my pleasure to have observed the training and to have been connected with the work of the National Guard through all these years. Sometimes, as the commander of troops at summer maneuvers, I have taken a good licking from some one of its units. General Story down in San Luis Obispo with his 40th Division gave me one about a year ago. All over the United States, gentlemen, every place I have seen the Guard, I am astonished and delighted at the high state of efficiency in its organizations. I am referring now to the tactical and technical side of their training. It is fine to see field artillerymen go out and shoot their guns with satisfactory scores and to see the demonstration by other arms of their efficiency. These things are done by men who are normally occupied with their civilian pursuits. They sacrifice a great deal of their time to meet their duties in the National Guard. This applies particularly to the company, battery and other unit commanders, who must be out so many evenings during the year in training their units in the armory as well as in the field. Incidentally, I want to pay my tribute very sincerely to the attitude of the ladies of the National Guard—the wives of its members. It is their fate to spend many lonely evenings at home because their husbands are out with their troops. I think theirs is a very wonderful spirit.

What pleases me most is the attitude or what you may call the morale of the members of the National Guard which is so evident. Napoleon said, "In war morale is as three to one to all other things." I notice that this morale extends from the lowest ranks in the National Guard all the way up to the higher elements. There exists a confidence in and a loyalty toward his units as well as towards his officers on the part of even the private soldier, which is most commendable. And I tell you, gentlemen, that this fact is a great tribute to you, because loyalty and confidence in any command can be gotten only when it originates and flows from the top down to the bottom elements where it comes back with redoubled volume and vigor to the successive commanders clear to the top. It is a great tribute to you, that morale.

So, briefly, I say to you the function of the National Guard in the military scheme is being splendidly carried out. The National Guard extends into every hamlet and village almost in the United States, and the young men who are receiving this training are being tied into the organization which has for its motto devotion to country and service to country. I think that those who are its leaders, those who are adjutants general of the several states, those who are its division commanders, and those others in high office in the National Guard are to be sincerely congratulated.

Now, on the other angle. This government of ours is an experiment in self-government. Many peoples in the history of the world have tried this experiment. Not a single one of these self-governing nations has ever lived out its expected normal life as a nation under its self-governing form of government, not a one. There is no reason that I know of why we should expect to have any different experience from that which these other self-governing nations have had. Patrick Henry said, "There is no way of judging of the future but by the past." We must keep that in mind.

The only thing that is going to extend the life of this nation of self-governing people will be their faithful discharge of their duties as citizens by the wise exercise of that portion of their governing power which is represented by the franchise and by what they believe to be their duty as citizens.

In order to provide for this, we must pass on to the youth of the land a clear understanding of the traditions and ideals of the founders of this government, of the sacredness of the written constitution and of the necessity of citizens being ready to serve their country not only in war but also in peace.

Gentlemen, the military training given by the National Guard to such a large number of young men each year constitutes a tremendous factor in the life of our self-governing nation. It is a training that goes as a leaven into the mass of the American people carrying with it the ideal of service to country.

I have always felt very deeply that the results of military training throughout the United States give definitely beneficial results to the preservation of this self-governing country. Of course, what I say here concerning the beneficial results of military training

goes for the Regular Army, the Organized Reserves, the ROTC and the CMTC. Probably because your organization is so wide spread over the country, the main benefit in this respect comes from the National Guard.

And, gentlemen, in your work in the National Guard, in your work with these boys in developing in them that moral fibre which builds up in them—integrity of character, reliability, self-respect, and love of country, you are doing a great service, a great thing for the future of this blessed country of ours.

National Guard Objectives

Progressive increase in the strength of the National Guard until that component of National Defense reaches a strength of 435,000 was asked in a resolution adopted by the National Guard Association of the United States at its recent convention in San Francisco.

The resolution pointed to the conditions abroad and urged that this country look to her defenses and in particular that the Guard be progressively increased toward that strength of 435,000 equipped men which is declared to be its proper ultimate strength by the National Defense Act of 1920. The Association urged that the first of such progressive increases be 25,000 and that such increases should be initially effected in such a manner as to correct gradually "the present inequalities in the per capita strengths of the National Guard in the several states."

The Association also urged that the Thompson Act, designed to give a year's active duty in the Regular Army with permanent commissions to 10 per cent, be amended to include Guard officers as well as reserves.

Other resolutions adopted included those with the following intent:

Expressing unalterable opposition to the Ludlow Amendment for a referendum on declaration of war.

That in the process of rearming and equipping the initial protective force, the complete issue or an equitable distribution thereof to the whole of the initial protective force of any single article of armament or equipment which has been adopted as standard is preferable to the establishment of priorities of units to receive this armament or equipment.

Urging that \$500,000 be appropriated annually for the National Rifle Matches.

Instructing officers of the association to take necessary steps to defeat legislation which tends in any manner to reduce the authority of the Governors over their respective military forces. (Aimed at H.R. 10543 and H.R. 10544 designed to withhold Federal support from National Guard in states using it in labor troubles, suppression of strikes, etc.)

Seeking \$2,000,000 for construction of National Guard camps.

Increase funds for camp maintenance and repair.

Opposing suggestion that pay checks be mailed to Guard personnel.

Field training for personnel of the inactive National Guard.

Insurance similar to War risk insurance for National Guard personnel.

That the level of supply of cavalry material and equipment be brought up to that of other arms and services.

Appointments to the United States Military Academy for at least one candidate annually from the National Guard of each state and territory.

Completion of National Guard Cavalry Divisions and their restoration to a definite place in the Initial Protective Force.

Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology Meeting

This week, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology has been meeting in Washington. Featured by a nation wide radio address on Tuesday, Oct. 11, by Maj. Gen. C. R. Reynolds, the Surgeon General of the Army. The meeting has attracted a great deal of attention in service medical circles.

In his radio address, General Reynolds discussed the importance of good eyesight in both the civilian and military professions. Turning to wartime conditions, he told of the disturbing number of eye troubles uncovered in the male population of the nation by medical examining boards in the World War, and predicted that the next war would find the eyesight of the nation generally im-

proved. He commented, however, that the next war will probably produce more eye injuries due to increased mechanization, new weapons and the increased use of poison gas.

PWA Money for Coast Guard

President Roosevelt has approved two additional PWA projects for the Coast Guard. Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes announces. Funds will be obtained by the use of previous PWA allotments already made.

A project costing \$189,000 has been approved for the construction of a radio station, its equipment and site in the Virginia section of the District of Columbia. There was also approved an additional project costing \$117,017 for the Coast Guard for the construction and equipping of additional Coast Guard station boats.

Urges Naval Increases

Rear Adm. William H. Allen, USN, Commandant of the Charleston, S. C. Navy Yard, declares that Japan would have abandoned her conquest of China and Germany would not have had her way with Czechoslovakia if the navies of the United States and Great Britain had been up to strength.

Speaking at the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Georgia Institute of Technology at Atlanta, last week, Admiral Allen urged more ships, more guns and more men.

"If the United States had been in a position to get tough over the Panny incident," he declared, "Japan would be out of China. They wanted to draw us in against them so they could say: 'So sorry. Can't fight the U. S., too big. Will quit fighting.' They wanted to make the United States and England sore so they could turn loose the dragon's tail without losing face."

"If the British Navy had been the great sea power it was a decade ago, Hitler would not have carved up Czechoslovakia. They would have told him to stop or we'll pop you and the trouble would have been over."

The Charleston Yard commandant, who also heads the 6th, 7th, and 8th Naval Districts, embracing most of the Southern States, advocated diverting PWA and WPA funds to naval ship construction.

Maj. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, USA, former Deputy Chief of Staff, who has just reported as Fourth Corps Area Commander, and Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, USA-Ret., Governor of Puerto Rico, also attended as representatives of the Federal Government.

Naval Reserve Aviation Awards

The Navy Department announced recently that letters of commendation have been sent to two officers of the Navy and two of the Naval Reserve for the high merit attained by Naval Reserve Aviation units under their command. These letters were issued upon recommendations of Naval Reserve Inspection Board in its report to the Secretary of the Navy regarding the organization, administration and qualifications of Naval Reserve Aviation Bases and Naval Reserve Aviation Divisions for the fiscal year 1938.

The Navy Department also announced the awards of the Edwin Francis Conway Memorial Trophy and the Noel Davis Trophy for the past year.

Letters from the Secretary of the Navy were sent to:

Comdr. Van Hubert Ragsdale, USN, commanding the U. S. Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Oakland, Calif., the Naval Reserve aviation base having the highest final merit.

Lt. Comdr. Daniel W. Tomlinson, A-O, USNR, commanding the First Aviation Division, VS-12R Squadron, Kansas City, the aviation division having the highest final merit.

Letters from the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation were sent to:

Lt. Comdr. Michael H. Kernodle, USN, commanding the U. S. Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Boston, the Naval Reserve aviation base having the second highest final merit.

Lt. Douglas L. Mesker, A-O, USNR, commanding the Second Division, VS-12R Squadron, Kansas City, the aviation division having the second highest final merit.

The Naval Reserve Inspection Board

also recommended that the Edwin Francis Conway Memorial Trophy be awarded to the Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Oakland, Calif., and that the Noel Davis Trophy be awarded to the First Aviation Division, VS-12R Squadron, Kansas City.

The Edwin Francis Conway Memorial Trophy is awarded annually to the Naval Reserve Aviation Base given the highest rating by the Naval Reserve Inspection Board, and the Noel Davis Trophy is awarded to the Naval Reserve Aviation Division given the highest rating by the Naval Reserve Inspection Board.

Pay for Air Travel

Paragraph 1, Circular No. 49, War Department, 1935, has been rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. a. Officers, warrant officers, and flying cadets when traveling by air in detachments of less than an Air Corps squadron, in connection with maneuvers and field exercises of ground troops, will be entitled to receive, subject to the availability of funds, a per diem of \$2.00 in lieu of subsistence during any period they are temporarily at a military post, camp, or station.

b. For actual periods of travel by air from home station to the point or points from which operations with the ground troops take place and return to permanent station, orders for officers, warrant officers, and flying cadets will prescribe a per diem as provided in paragraph 1g, 3, 4, and 7, AR 35-4820. (See sec. 1, Circular No. 36, W. D., 1938.)

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 apply to enlisted men of the Regular Army except in the following cases:

a. No per diem is authorized for periods when enlisted personnel are furnished both quarters and subsistence. (See par. 3.)

b. Where either quarters or subsistence is furnished, deduction will be made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 19g, AR 35-4520.

3. Where quarters and subsistence are available to enlisted personnel, it is mandatory that such quarters and subsistence be furnished, and mandatory that the enlisted men accept them, except as provided in paragraph 5. Similar instructions apply in cases where only one or the other, i. e., quarters or subsistence, is available.

4. No per diem will be allowed, except for actual periods of travel by air from permanent station and return thereto as prescribed in paragraph 1b, when an Air Corps squadron or larger unit operates in a maneuver or field exercise with ground troops where quarters and messing facilities are available.

5. If sufficient quarters and messing facilities are not available under any of the conditions mentioned herein which require lodging or messing away from the air unit's permanent station, or it is administratively determined that it is impracticable for quarters and/or subsistence to be furnished enlisted men during periods of stop-overs, the local commanding officer will accomplish a certificate to that effect, in which case per diem for "continuous journey by air" will be paid under the provisions of the existing regulations. Deduction as indicated in paragraph 19g, AR 35-4520, will be made when required.

6. "Continuous journeys" by air of individuals not members of a detachment of less than an Air Corps squadron, in connection with maneuvers and field exercises, will be handled as at present under the provisions of paragraph 4b, AR 35-4820.

The Comptroller General, in a decision rendered this week in response to a request from Secretary Woodring for a ruling, stated that an Army officer ordered to travel by commercial aircraft with transportation furnished on government transportation request under the provisions of section 204(c) of the act of June 23, 1938, is not entitled to mileage, with deductions for transportation furnished, but to actual expenses, or per diem in lieu thereof, under and within the limitations of the act of March 2, 1931.

Recognition of Nat. Gd. Officers

The following Federal recognitions of National Guard officers are announced by the National Guard Bureau of the War Department. The officers concerned have been determined qualified after successfully passing fitness tests conducted by boards of Regular Army and National Guard officers as provided by the National Defense Act. These officers now hold the dual status as commissioned officers in the military forces of their various states and as officers of the National Guard of the United States.

2nd Lt. John D. MacKenzie, Hq. Co., 66th Inf. Brig.

2nd Lt. Edward C. May, How. Co., 127th Inf.

2nd Lt. Charles L. Williams, Btry. F, 157th FA.

Third Corps Area Maneuvers

The final exercise of the Third Corps Area Maneuvers held recently at Fort Meade, Md., occurred under weather conditions that were truly reminiscent of "overseas" experience.

Fog, followed by continuous heavy rain lent a touch of war atmosphere to the exercise that no orders or assumptions could have provided. Only hostile fire, by forcing a more extensive use of cover and wider deployment of troops, could have intensified the realism of the situation.

The feature of the problem which has attracted the most favorable comment is the system of umpire control employed. The results obtained are reflected in the final reports of Brig. Gen. Dana T. Merrill, Chief Umpire of the Maneuvers, and in the reports of unit umpires accompanying the final report. The opinions expressed by umpires are invariably favorable. General Merrill states in his report: "The system is excellent and provides all necessary contact and prompt submission of vital information."

Advance Installation

Prior to the field exercise in which the system was employed five lateral wire lines were laid across the path of advance of the opposing forces. These provided some twenty-four stations all located at key points of the terrain where tactical action might be expected to culminate. An enlisted telephone operator was on duty at each station, and by reconnaissance in advance of maneuvers all umpires were familiarized with the location of the stations. All phones were connected with a central switch board at the Chief Umpire's headquarters, from which a number of local lines were run to the Chief Umpire, his assistants, and a "message center" in the map room.

Object

The object of this rather elaborate telephone net was to permit within a limited territory a free maneuver of troops but a maneuver in which the delaying effects of hostile fire could be truly represented by translation into umpire decisions. Such control was exercised by the employment of numerous "contact" umpires taking stations with the front line elements or between the lines. The umpires were provided with motor transportation to enable them promptly to reach the telephone stations. A central umpire control office was established in order that fire "effects" could be determined from firing orders, and prompt decisions rendered.

Operation

The way the umpires' system worked is as follows: "Contact" umpires reported by phone to the Chief Umpire's headquarters once each hour (on staggered schedule) giving the actual locations of troops. Umpires with artillery battalions reported actual artillery concentrations in progress giving location and amount of fire. As troops advanced toward each other information regarding these fires was transmitted to the umpire with the troops that would be affected and troops were required to take appropriate tactical formations, or when moving in defiles to await the arrival of appropriate fire support from their own artillery. Thus umpires with lower units were able to control effectively the movement of troops in contact. In higher echelons, on the other hand, umpires reported information bearing on future operations, viz., decisions, plans, and orders. The receipt of this information in Chief Umpire's headquarters enabled a general control of the action of the opposing forces to be exercised without interfering with the tactical freedom of lower commanders. A degree of general control was, of course, necessary due to the small size of the maneuver area.

Equipment

Because of the wet weather and the unimproved roads in the territory traversed by troops an unusually good test was provided for all types of motor transportation and the usual difficulties under such conditions were experienced. The elimination of heavy tentage in combination with the wet weather also added to the difficulties of maintaining communications (wire and radio). Difficulties noted, however, were no greater than could be reasonably expected.

The umpire personnel consisted of

the following:

Director (Maj. Gen. James K. Parsons) and one assistant.

Chief Umpire (Brig. Gen. Dana T. Merrill) and five assistants.

Senior Umpire, Blue (Col. Richard Wetherill, Inf.) and two assistants.

Senior Umpire, Red (Col. Bruce Palmer, Cav.) and two assistants.

Umpires with each Red and Blue unit down to and including battalions (squads) and with special motorized reconnaissance and combat groups.

Letters to the Editor

Enlisted Pay Schedules

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your interest in the revision of pay schedules for enlisted men of the armed services, much greater than that of any other service journal, is to be commended.

The wide discrepancies in the number of men drawing high rates of pay in the Navy (and probably the Coast Guard) and the relatively few men drawing high rates of pay in the Army and in that active branch of the naval service, the Marine Corps, are not generally known.

It would be interesting to have you tabulate and publish:

(a) the average rates of enlisted men's pay in an organized Army regiment and in the crew of a battleship.

(b) the number of enlisted men in an organized regiment of technical troops of the Army and in the crew of a battleship who are receiving pay in the first three pay grades.

(c) the average pay of a deck division on board a battleship and a marine detachment serving on the same ship.

(d) the average pay of enlisted men serving at shore radio stations manned by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps respectively: for instance, the Army Radio Station at Manila, the Navy Radio Station at Cavite and the Navy Radio Station at Peiping, China. (The latter operated entirely by Marine Corps personnel).

There is no need for invidious comparisons. The Navy argument that the technical demands of the naval service justifies far higher rates of pay than the Army and Marine Corps no longer holds. All branches of the military service require technicians and I doubt, in the light of recent developments in military science, that the discrepancies in pay for our sea forces and pay for our land forces can be justified.

Very sincerely yours,

Neptune.

Frontier Days

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

This story in the Wolf Point, Mont. Herald may recall to the minds of a few officers now living, "frontier" days of years ago at the Ft. Peck Indian Agency (Sioux) and Camp Poplar River, Montana, where I lived as an Army boy.

I suppose, however, the "Old Regular Army" has long since been forgotten by the present generation of officers.

If you care to use this article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL you may feel at liberty to do so.

Clarence L. Wheaton, MD.

Extracts from the article follow:

A native son of the early wild West, Dr. Clarence L. Wheaton, born at Pembina, North Dakota, 65 years ago, a place then frequented by Indians, and later a playmate of the young Sioux at Poplar, got real thrills this week from renewing acquaintance with many whites and Indians who remember him and his father.

After an absence of 55 years, Dr. Wheaton, a practicing physician of Chicago, returned to the scenes of his youth where he played with the Sioux Indian boys at the Poplar, then a military post, on Fort Peck Indian reservation. Dr. Wheaton's father, Colonel Loyd Wheaton, the last of a line of commandants in charge of the post, brought his family to Poplar in 1883.

Dr. Wheaton returned as the guest of Tom Colgan, Richland county rancher, who, with many other pioneers still living, knew the doctor as a boy of 10 or 12 years. Chieftains of both the Assiniboin and Dakota Sioux tribes, who say they hold happy memories of the time of Colonel, afterward General Wheaton, called their clans to pay his son the honor of adoption into their tribes. The ritual of adoption, the most solemn ceremony among the many used by these tribes, was performed at the newly built reservation community building near here today. The In-

dians were in full regalia of eagle feather war bonnets and beaded buckskins.

James Garfield, Sr., delivered the address to the candidate in the Sioux tongue, with Rufus Ricker, a Sioux, as interpreter. Garfield, in his speech, said in substance, according to the interpreter:

"Many years ago the government sent a great army to keep guard over our people at Poplar. This man's father was the chief over those soldiers. This man (Bear Cloud) came as a boy. His father was a colonel. When I saw this man had come back to us, my heart was glad and happy."

Dr. Wheaton enjoyed to the full the romance that eastern people find in the West, its Indians, wide spaces and never-ending lure. He was genuinely amazed by the contrasts with time when he lived here with his family. Then there was no railroad, just trails, saddle horses, freight wagons, river steamers. Buffalo were still a feature of the landscape. Game of all kinds was abundant. Many kinds that are now extinct so far as these parts are concerned—bear, deer and antelope.

General Loyd Wheaton lived to the age of 80 and won a place of distinction in the army. He was sent to the Philippines in charge of a detachment to aid General Funston in capturing Aguinaldo, the rebel.

His son is a physician of prominence in Chicago, and is, or was, on the medical faculty of the university. His office is in the Marshall Field building. He resides at 25 E. Washington street.

Inventor of Rolling Kitchen

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

My husband the late Brig. Gen. Daniel F. Craig was for many years—somewhat over thirty I believe—a subscriber to your service magazine and I would greatly appreciate it if you would find it possible to publish in some form my letter to the New York Herald Tribune, a letter which contains an answer and correction to their statement regarding the invention of the Field Range or Rolling Kitchen.

Editor, New York Herald Tribune:

In your issue of September 4th—in an article written about Col. John S. Chambers having been appointed Quartermaster of the 2nd Corps Area, the statement was made that Colonel Chambers had—"Shortly before the World War" invented the Army Field Range or Rolling Kitchen.

Will you kindly allow me to correct this statement which I must contend is made in great error. Colonel Chambers would be the last one, I am sure to claim the distinction of this invention which belongs to the late Brig. Gen. Daniel F. Craig, FA, USA.

The plans of the original device are on file in the Quartermasters Department and the invention was made long years ago—before the World War, when General Craig was on duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—some time between 1907 and 1909.

General Craig was then a captain on the staff of Col. A. B. Dyer, Fourth Field Artillery and was acting as regimental quartermaster when he invented and caused to be made what he called a "Field Range" on wheels or Rolling Field Range. This was put into operation on various marches and found to be a great success.

It was first used officially I think in the summer of 1908 when a unit of the Fourth Field attended a field meet at Seattle, Wash. (the exact date of this event can be obtained from the official papers of General Craig which at present are stored in Washington, D. C.)

The late Colonel Gallagher spoke shortly before his death in Washington—to a group of people—of this achievement of General Craig when a young officer.

It was he said an invention which was later to bring the great comfort of hot food promptly served—to weary thousands—even millions—at the end of a hard march or campaign in mud and cold.

Colonel Gallagher recalled that several foreign governments had seemed much interested, and military officers and others came to the camp of the Fourth Field to inspect and doubtless report on this invention.

Colonel Gallagher as the Quartermaster of the Department centering in Seattle, observed the try out of the Field Range and recommended its acceptance generally by our Government. He was one of several senior officers to write letters to the then Captain Craig expressing appreciation of this valuable contribution to the welfare of our Army service.

I think it will be found however (if one consults the record) that the German Army and the British Army and perhaps some other service obtained for themselves some copied form of this invention long before any unit of our Army,—except the Fourth Field Artillery, was able to put in operation a Field Range on wheels, and it would be interesting to discover what became of that first model of the Rolling Kitchen,—which was drawn by the sturdy mules of the Mountain Batteries.

Elizabeth Burt Craig.

National Guard Communications

During the remainder of this fiscal year there will be delivered to the National Guard, from orders already placed, a total of 644 radio sets, 13 meteorological sets, and 2,000 telephones.

In the past year issues have been made to the National Guard of the following principal signal equipment: 4,977 miles of wire, W-110, for all units; 270 radios, SCR-194, for field artillery battalions; 170 radios, SCR-195, for Infantry battalions, and 100 frequency meter sets, SCR-211 and 1,000 telephones, EE-8, for general distribution.

The amounts of orders now placed and the dates of delivery are as follows:

175 radio sets, SCR-178, for F. A. battalions. (Delivery expected in December this year.)

13 meteorological sets for C. A. C. (Delivery expected in January, 1939.)

19 radio sets, SCR-177, for Signal Companies and Battalion. (Delivery expected in May, 1939.)

200 radio sets, SCR-194; 250 radio sets, SCR-195. (Delivery expected in March, 1939.)

2,000 telephones, EE-8. (Delivery expected in April, 1939.)

The radios, SCR-209, for the scout cars are now in the process of being made. The radios, SCR-193, for the command tanks will be delivered in January, 1939.

To replace the old wartime switchboards used in the battalions and regiments, orders have been placed for 300 of the new 6-line boards and 200 of the new 12-line boards.

Reserve Aviation Cadets

The Acting Comptroller General, R. N. Elliott, ruled this week that aviation cadets of the Naval Reserve are not entitled to transportation or other allowances on account of dependents. The Naval Reserve Act of June 25, 1938, he said, provides only that aviation cadets shall receive the pay and allowances and other emoluments provided for them in the Act of April 15, 1935 and the provisions of that act fixing the specific and detailed pay and allowances for such cadets contains no language which may be construed as conferring on them right to allowances on account of dependents, but on the contrary, he added, it refutes any such interpretation.

The ruling was made in a letter to Lt. Comdr. Guild Bruda, (SC), USN, of Pensacola, Fla., who had asked the question in regard to an affidavit of the mother of Aviation Cadet Robert M. Stanley, USNR.

Aviation Cadets to Fleet

The Navy Department recently announced that sixteen Aviation Cadets, U. S. Naval Reserve, have been designated as naval aviators and ordered to active duty with the aircraft squadrons of the fleet.

Vernon L. Atkies, Cruiser Scouting Squadron 5, Chester.

Thomas L. Conroy, Cruiser Scouting Squadron 9, Phoenix.

Paul B. Ellis, Cruiser Scouting Squadron 5, Portland.

Charles Garland, Cruiser Scouting Squadron 5, Philadelphia.

Edward S. Gwathmey, Cruiser Scouting Squadron 7, San Francisco.

Russell E. Jones, Cruiser Scouting Squadron 4, Northampton.

Kenneth P. Lafferty, Cruiser Scouting Squadron 4, Pensacola.

George A. Little, Cruiser Scouting Squadron 4, Salt Lake City.

Luke H. Miller, Cruiser Scouting Squadron 5, Portland.

Jeremy Morrison, Cruiser Scouting Squadron 4, Houston.

Harwill E. Robinson, Observation Squadron 3, Mississippi.

William E. Rowbotham, Observation Squadron 4, West Virginia.

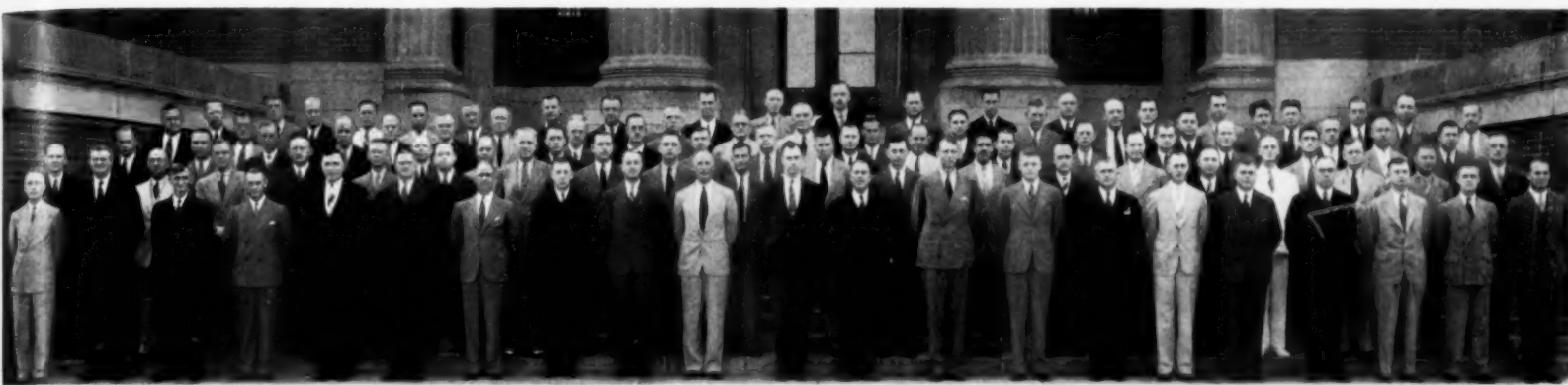
John H. Sandor, Cruiser Scouting Squadron 6, Minneapolis.

Chester H. Skidmore, II, Observation Squadron 2, Oklahoma.

John G. Turk, Observation Squadron 3, Idaho.

Alexander D. Walter, Jr., Observation Squadron 2, California.

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The Army War College 1938-1939 class. Front row, left to right: Capt. Clarence L. Adcock, CE; Comdr. Boyd R. Alexander, USN; Maj. Wayne Archer, Inf.; Capt. Edwin Y. Argo, FA; Capt. Desmond D. Balmer, FA; Capt. David G. Barr, Inf.; Maj. Lewis C. Beebe, Inf.; Maj. Eugene W. Billick, MC; Maj. Harold W. Blakely, FA; Lt. Col. Gerald E. Brower, AC; Maj. Boniface Campbell, FA; Lt. Col. Robert E. Carmody, Cav.; Capt. Giles R. Carpenter, FA; Maj. Elliot D. Cooke, Inf.; Maj. Harold A. Cooney, FA; Lt. Col. William A. Copthorne, CWS; Lt. Col. Louis A. Craig, FA; Maj. Erle F. Cress, Cav.; Maj. Cornelius M. Daly, Cav.; Maj. John C. Daly, Cav. and Maj. John R. Deane, Inf. Standing on first step, left to right: Comdr. Frank R. Dodge, USN; Maj. Leo Donovan, Inf.; Lt. Col. Oliver P. Echols, AC; Capt. Riley F. Ennis, Inf.; Maj. Don C. Faith, Inf.; Capt. Bonner F. Fellers, CAC; Maj. Eugene M. Foster, FD; Capt. Philip E. Gallagher, Inf.; Comdr. Ellis H. Geiselman, USN; Lt. Col. Lee S. Gerow, Inf.; Maj. Paul R. Goode, Inf.; Maj. George W. Griner, Jr., Inf.; Capt. Leslie E. Groves, Jr., CE; Capt. Alfred M. Gruenther, FA; Lt. Col. Oliver L. Haines, Cav.; Capt. Joseph E. Harriman, CAC; Lt. Col. Franklin A. Hart, USMC; Lt. Col. Paul R. Hawley, MC; Lt. Col. Leo D. Hermle, USMC and Capt. Hobart Hewitt, CAC. Standing on second step, left to right: Lt. Col. Edmund W. Hill, AC; Capt. John H. Hinds, FA; Maj. Lovie P. Hodnette, Inf.; Lt. Col. John L. Homer, CAC; Maj. Otho W. Humphries, OMC; Capt. William C. Hutt, OMC; Capt. Lawrence C. Jaynes, Inf.; Comdr. Benjamin S. Kilmaster, USN; Maj. Guy O. Kurtz, FA; Lt. Col. Burton O. Lewis, OD; Lt. Col. Harold F. Loomis, CAC; Capt. Robert B. McClure, Inf.; Lt. Col. Arthur B. McDaniel, AC; Capt. Bernice M. McFayden, Inf.; Maj. Edward B. McKinley, OMC; Maj. Morton H. McKinnon, AC; Capt. Kameil Maertens, Inf.; Capt. Carter B. Magruder, FA and Capt. Howard A. Malin, Inf. Standing on third step, left to right: Maj. Morrill W. Marston, Inf.; Lt. Col. Thomas L. Martin, Inf.; Lt. Col. Joseph C. Mehaffey, CE; Maj. Richard B. Moran, SC; Maj. William P. Morse, Inf.; Maj. Charles L. Mullins, Jr., Inf.; Capt. Wallace E. Niles, OD; Lt. Col. Charles D. Y. Ostrom, CAC; Capt. Williston B. Palmer, FA; Maj. Lewis A. Pick, CE; Maj. Joseph L. Ready, Inf.; Capt. George A. Rehm, Cav.; Lt. Col. William O. Ryan, AC; Maj. Erle O. Sandlin, Inf.; Maj. Grant A. Schlicker, Inf.; Maj. Max F. Schneider, AC; Capt. Robert A. Schow, Inf. and Maj. Cyrus H. Searcy, Inf. Standing on fourth step, left to right: Maj. Josef R. Sheetz, FA; Maj. Stephen H. Sherrill, SC; Capt. Edwin L. Sibert, FA; Capt. Rupert E. Starr, CAC; Maj. Victor H. Strahm, AC; Lt. Col. George E. Stratemeyer, AC; Maj. Owen Summers, Inf.; Capt. Ira P. Swift, Cav.; Capt. Ralph H. Tate, CWS; Lt. Col. Victor V. Taylor, AGD; Maj. John E. Upston, AC; Capt. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, AC; Lt. Col. John D. Von Holtzendorff, FA; Maj. Arthur R. Walk, Inf.; Capt. Samuel P. Walker, Jr., Cav.; Capt. Luther D. Wallis, Inf.; Lt. Col. Douglas L. Weart, CE and Lt. Col. Lawrence B. Weeks, CAC.

N. G. Corps Area Schools

Lauding the success of the two corps area schools in which the course in command and general staff studies for National Guard officers has been introduced, Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Chief of the National Guard Bureau this week predicted like success for the course in the other seven corps areas, money for which has been made available.

The course, drawn up at the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, is designed primarily for National Guard officers. It consists of two week's actual study during each of three years at corps area headquarters under the plan devised at Leavenworth and under the supervision of Regular Army officers assigned to duty with the National Guard as instructors.

The course was originated in the 2nd and 6th Corps Areas in 1937, with about twenty National Guard officers from each of the two areas taking the course. Due to the fact that sufficient funds were not available either in 1937 or 1938 to enlarge on the number of corps areas conducting the course, it was confined to the above two areas. However, funds have been made available and General Blanding said this week that he expects the work in all corps areas to be in operation by next summer.

General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army, has evidenced a great interest in the plan, and had much to do with its introduction.

Just how many officers in each of the seven other corps areas will be assigned to take the course has not been decided, but indications are that about twenty from each corps area will be given advantage of the training.

Recognize National Guard Officers

The following federal recognitions of National Guard officers are announced by the National Guard Bureau of the War Department. The officers concerned have been determined qualified after successfully passing fitness tests conducted by boards of Regular Army and National Guard officers as provided by the National Defense Act. These officers now hold the dual status as commissioned officers in the military forces of their various states and as officers of the National Guard of the United States.

1st Lt. Nelson E. Welch, Btry. D, 157th FA.
1st Lt. Robert D. Rodes, Hq. Twp., 110th Cav.
Capt. Herford M. Wood, Service Co., 112th Inf.
1st Lt. Gordon Hamilton, 102nd Obs. Sqd., 27th Div. Avn.
2nd Lt. Harry J. Tarvos, Btry. A, 213th CAG(AA).

Political Fortunes Change Service Committees

Ten new faces, at least, will be seen on the committees handling military and naval legislation when the Congress convenes in January, as the result of primary defeats, deaths and retirements.

Vacancies in the chairmanship of two of the most important service committees—the Senate military appropriations subcommittee and the House naval appropriations subcommittee—will have to be filled. The Senate post became open as the result of the death of Senator Royal S. Copeland, D. of N. Y., while Representative William B. Umstead, D. of N. C., House naval funds chief, is retiring from Congress. No other changes in Service chairmen are looked for, inasmuch as Senators Morris Shepard, David I. Walsh, and James E. Byrnes, leaders of the Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, and naval appropriations groups, respectively, are not up for reelection this Fall, and the House committee heads—Andrew J. May, Military Affairs; Carl Vinson, Naval Affairs; and J. Buel Snyder, military appropriations—have been renominated and are expected to be reelected in November.

The successors to Senator Copeland and Representative Umstead will not be named until Congress convenes but it is likely that Senator Elmer Thomas, D. of Okla. and Representative William R. Thom, D. of Ohio, will get the call. Senator Carl Hayden, D. of Ariz., is the senior member of the Senate military appropriation subcommittee, but he is chairman of the Interior Department appropriations subcommittee, and it is not believed that he would give up this assignment for the War Department post inasmuch as the various agencies grouped under the Interior Department, such as the General Land Office, Indian Affairs, and Reclamation, are of great importance to his state. Neither of the two prospective new chairmen were ever in the military or naval service, but both are known as supporters of adequate national defense.

Only one change is expected in the membership of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, due to the defeat in the Democratic primary of Senator George L. Berry of Tennessee. Only three other members face the electorate in November. Robert R. Reynolds, D. of N. C., Elbert D. Thomas, D. of Utah, and Gerald P. Nye, of N. D. All have been renominated. The latter two are said to be expecting considerable opposition in the general election, while the former is assured of reelection.

Other members of the committee whose terms do not expire until two years or more hence are: Chairman Shepard, J. Ham Lewis of Ill., M. M. Logan of Ky., Sherman Minton of Ind., Edwin C. John-

son of Colo., Josh Lee of Okla., H. H. Schwartz of Wyo., Democrats; Ernest Lundeen, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite; and Warren R. Austin of Vt., H. Styles Bridges of N. H. and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. of Mass., Republicans.

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee will definitely have one vacancy to fill, caused by the retirement of Senator William H. Dietrich, D. of Ill., and possibly more. Eight members of the group are up for reelection this Fall, and while they have all been renominated, four or five will have strong opposition in the general election. The ranking Democrat, Millard E. Tydings of Md. is expected to win without much trouble and Ellison D. Smith of S. C., next in line, is assured of returning. However, George McGill has a fight on his hands, as have Fred H. Brown of N. H. and Guy M. Gillette of Iowa. The only other Democrat on the committee coming before the people in November, Homer T. Bone, is the favorite to return. Two of the four Republicans are up for reelection, with James J. Davis having a fight on his hands and Ernest W. Gibson expecting very little trouble. Senator Frederick Hale of Me., ranking minority member has announced his retirement from Congress, but he will serve through the next Congress.

One member of the Senate subcommittee on military appropriations has already been defeated in the primaries—William G. McAdoo, D. of Calif. The ranking Democrats, Carl Hayden, Elmer Thomas, and John H. Overton of La. have already been renominated and will probably be reelected. Senators Richard B. Russell, Jr., of Ga. and Harry S. Truman of Mo. are not up for reelection. The only other Democrat, F. Ryan Duffy of Wisc., faces a stiff fight against the LaFollette Progressives. Neither of the minority members, John G. Townsend of Dela. or Bridges of N. H. are up for reelection. Returning also are the ex-officio members from the Military Affairs Committee, Sheppard, Lewis and Austin.

Senators McAdoo, Copeland, and Herbert E. Hitchcock, must be replaced on the Senate Naval appropriations subcommittee. The latter failed of renomination. Returning are Senators Byrnes, Thomas of Okla., Overton, Edward R. Burke of Neb., and Theodore F. Green of R. I., Democrats, and Hale and Lodge, Republicans. Among them, only the terms of Thomas and Overton expire this year. Of the officio members of the subcommittee, Walsh, Tydings and Davis, only the latter as mentioned above, may not return.

In the House Military Affairs Committee, three members are definitely out. Maury Maverick, D. of Tex., and G. H. Mahon, Jr., D. of S. C., who failed of re-

nomination and J. Mark Wilcox, D. of Fla., who lost out in a race for the Senate. Renominated are: Andrews J. May of Ky., chairman, H. Ewing Thomson of Tex., Dow W. Harter of Ohio, Charles I. Faddis of Pa., Clarence W. Turner of Tenn., Edwin M. Schaefer of Ill., J. Joseph Smith of Conn., Matthew J. Merritt of N. Y., Frank J. Dorsey of Pa., John M. Costello of Calif., C. Arthur Anderson of Mo., Overton Brooks of La., and John J. Sparkman of Ala., Paul J. Kvale, F-I. of Minn., Walter G. Andrews of N. Y., Dewey Short of Mo., Leslie C. Arends of Ill., Charles R. Clason of Mass., Albert G. Rutherford of Pa., and J. Parnell Thomas of N. J., Republicans.

Three vacancies, also, must be filled on the House Naval Affairs Committee, not considering possible casualties in the November elections. Representative John M. O'Connell is very ill, and his son last week announced that he would not be a candidate for renomination at the Rhode Island Democratic convention, Sept. 29. Representatives Michael J. Stack, D. of Pa. and Norman R. Hamilton, D. of Va. were defeated in their primaries, the latter by Lt. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., USMC-Ret., who formerly held Mr. Hamilton's seat in Congress. Congressman Stack after losing out for the Democratic nomination, got his name on the ballot as the candidate of the Royal Oak Party.

Members of the Naval Committee who have been renominated are: Carl Vinson of Ga., chairman, Patrick Henry Drewry of Va., Stephen W. Gambrill of Md., John J. Delaney of N. Y., Frank C. Kullin of Ohio, Patrick J. Boland of Pa., Leonard W. Schuetz of Ill., William H. Sutphin of N. J., Joseph B. Shannon of Mo., John J. McGrath of Calif., Byron N. Scott of Calif., Alfred N. Phillips, Jr., of Conn., Warren G. Magnuson of Wash., Lyndon Johnson of Tex., William S. Jacobsen of Iowa, Democrats, Melvin J. Maas of Minn., Ralph E. Church of Ill., James W. Mott of Ore., Ralph O. Brewster of Me., who has been reelected, W. Sterling Cole of N. Y. and George J. Bates of Mass.

All members of the House subcommittee on military appropriations were renominated except John F. Dockweiler, D. of Calif., who ran an unsuccessful race for Governor in his State. They are: Snyder of Pa., chairman, David D. Terry of Ark., Joe Starnes of Ala., Ross Collins of Miss., Democrats, D. Lane Powers of N. J., and Albert J. Engel of Mich.

Excepting Chairman Umstead, every member of the House naval appropriations subcommittee have been renominated. They are: Thom, James G. Scrugham of Nev., J. O. Fernandez of La., Joseph E. Casey of Mass. Democrats; J. William Ditter of Pa. and Charles A. Plumley of Vt. Republicans.

IT'S A THRILLING LIFE!

Folks who risk their lives as a matter of course are careful in their choice of a cigarette. They say:

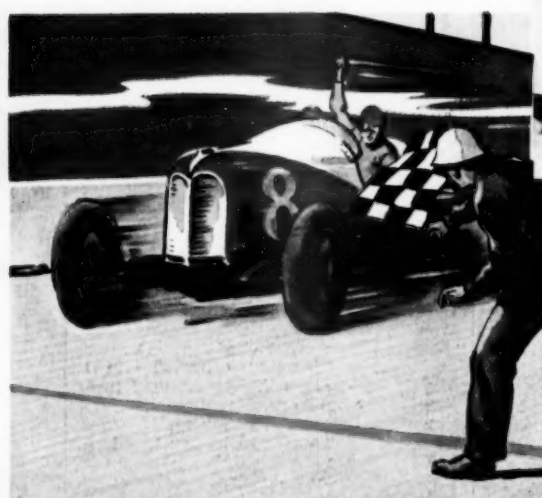
"CAMELS NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES"



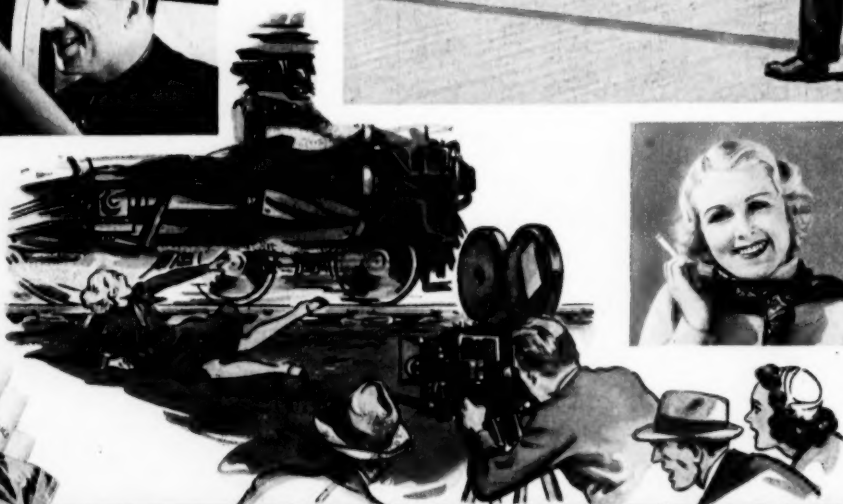
MAN THROWS LION! Mel Koontz, noted lion and tiger tamer, schools "big cats" for Hollywood films. Sketch (left) shows Mel meeting the lunge of a savage 450-pound beast. That's where nerve-power tells—as Mel knows! He says this: "Camels don't jangle my nerves—my mind is at rest as to that! Camels are milder. They have the real natural mildness that's grown right in the tobacco. We animal tamers stick pretty well to Camels!"



(Right) CRASHING A PLANE through a house is the spectacular specialty of Stunt Pilot Frank Frakes. And, at this writing, he's done it 53 times—on movie locations, at exhibitions. Time after time, with his life actually in his hands, it's easy to understand why Pilot Frakes says: "I take every precaution to keep my nerves steady as a rock. Naturally, I'm particular about the cigarette I smoke. And you can bet my choice is Camel. I can smoke as many as I want and feel fresh—never a bit jittery or upset."



(Above) **THREE TIMES** Lou Meyer won the Indianapolis auto-racing classic—only driver in history to achieve this amazing triple-test of nerve control. He says: "My nerves must be every bit as sound as the motor in my racer. That's why I go for Camels. They never get on my nerves a bit. Camels take first place with me for mildness!"



(Left) **THRILLING STUNTS** for the movies! Ione Reed needs healthy nerves! Naturally, Miss Reed chooses her cigarette with care. "My nerves," she says, "must be right—and no mistake! So I stick to Camels. Even smoking Camels steadily doesn't bother my nerves. In fact, Camels give me a grand sense of comfort. And they taste so good! Stunt men and women I know favor Camels."

Camels are a matchless blend of finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS—Turkish and Domestic



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PEOPLE DO APPRECIATE THE COSTLIER TOBACCOS IN CAMELS
THEY ARE THE LARGEST-SELLING CIGARETTE IN AMERICA

Meet these men who live with tobacco from planting to marketing—and note the cigarette they smoke



"Most tobacco planters I know prefer Camels," says grower Tony Strickland, "because Camel buys the fine grades of tobacco—my own and those of other growers. And Camel bids high to get these finer lots. It's Camels for me!"



Planter David E. Wells knows every phase of tobacco culture... the "inside" story of tobacco quality. "At sale after sale," he says, "Camel buys up my finest grades at top prices. It's only natural for most planters like me to smoke Camels."



"I ought to know finer tobaccos make finer cigarettes," says grower John T. Caraway. "I've been smoking Camels for 23 years. Camel buyers pay more to get my finest tobacco—many's the year. Camels are the big favorite with planters down here."